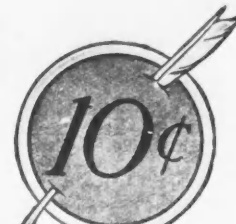


SATURDAY NIGHT



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THE

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 2, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION
17 to 28

FINANCIAL SECTION
29 to 40

This Week:— J. Rockefeller's Benefactors to Mankind—Golden Future of Canada's North—Women as Slaves of Fashion—Business Piling Up for Parliament

The FRONT PAGE

Privy Council's Liberal Views

IT IS to be hoped that those of the women of Canada who were interested in the question of whether they had a right to sit in the Senate (it is to be feared that they were not numerous) are now seized of what was meant by the use of the word "persons" in the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada which has been reversed. The refusal of many women to understand that, taken with its context, the Supreme Court's use of the word merely meant that when the British North America Act was adopted over 60 years ago women were not persons qualified to sit in Parliament, was a reflection on their political intelligence. It was obvious that women were not "persons" in that limited sense because in the sixties women were not even entitled to vote, let alone sit in Senate or Commons.

The decision of the Privy Council is much more important in its general finding than in any mere enlargement of feminine opportunity involved. The Privy Council recognized the historical accuracy of the Supreme Court's decision; but took the broader view that the Dominions as young communities, still in an experimental stage so far as constitutional enactments go should not be tied down to the strict letter of historical definitions,—to the ideas of 1865 so to speak. In other words the Privy Council believes that Canada should enjoy the same freedom of constitutional development which Great Britain, herself, lacking a written constitution, enjoys. The decision is therefore much on the lines of the minority judgment of Mr. Justice Duff, delivered when the decision was handed down at Ottawa. This principle so far as we are aware has never been so clearly enunciated by the King's Advisers before, and should materially affect future appeals on constitutional questions, not merely Canada but in all the Dominions.

It would be well if Canadians in general had a better understanding of what the authority of the Privy Council or Lords of Appeal really means in such appeals. In theory at least the Canadian Courts have complete autonomy; but under the Imperial system subjects have the right of appeal directly to the King for the rectification of alleged injustices, just as in the ancient days when monarchs dispensed their own justice, in response to petitioners. That by the way is where the word "Court" comes from in legal usage. The Lords of Appeal, loosely called the Privy Council, are the "King's advisers" in such appeals. They so defined themselves in the judgment on the petition of five women of Alberta for the right of their sex to sit in the Canadian Senate. That is the theory, but unquestionably in practice appeals to His Majesty at Westminster have been to some extent transformed into litigation before a super-Supreme Court, often for the settlement of causes that should never have been taken to London at all and which involve the injustice of unnecessary expense.

It is such a decision as the one alluded to which lays down a great constitutional principle, applicable to many issues which prove the real value of the Privy Council, and shows it at its best. That the decision will mean the early admission to the Senate of a large coterie of women no one conversant with the Canadian scene believes.

The fluid condition of constitutional laws relating to various parts of the Empire is illustrated by the fact that there is at present sitting in London a Committee on Dominion Legislation, provided for at the last Imperial Conference, which is trying to adjust some imperial legal problems of long standing. Its purpose was explained at length in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT and a very illuminative comment on the same subject has been made by the Financial Times (London). It is in part as follows: "Why, some people may ask in astonishment, should it be necessary, at this time of day, to make these adjustments? The answer is that constitutional practice as to relations between Britain and the Dominions, like the British Constitution itself, has developed gradually and quite unsystematically in response to changing circumstances. . . . Indeed, the accepted position is that the Dominion should be able to legislate for itself, free from certain out-worn limitations which in strict law are still operative."

It is clear that similar thoughts inspired the Privy Council in dealing with the appeal of the Alberta Sisterhood for Senatorial rights. In the opinion of some eminent authorities this recent decision is a complete departure from the precedents that have prevailed in findings on constitutional appeals to the King from the Dominions and materially alters the whole situation with regard to them.

Toronto's Hydro Vacancy

IT HAS been stated in some of the Toronto newspapers that a plan is afoot to appoint Controller Joseph J. Gibbons to the vacancy on the municipal Hydro Board left vacant by the death of Mr. P. W. Ellis. There has been no direct confirmation but if true it may be stated emphatically that the City Council could hardly take a wiser step. In a recent debate over another recommendation a majority of the Council following the lead of Mayor McBride, practically committed themselves to the principle that the new commissioner should be a representative of labor. Inasmuch as the Toronto Hydro Commission both directly, and indirectly through allied public service commissions which utilize electricity, has much to do with labor, this is a commendable and tactful suggestion. And it is fortunate that there is available a labor representative who enjoys the confidence of all classes of the community in the person of Mr. Gibbons.

The large support which Mr. Gibbons has annually enjoyed in his candidacy for the Board of Control is ample proof that Torontonians as a whole do not re-



A SCOTSMAN BY ADOPTION

The above is a reproduction of a portrait of H. R. H. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex and Inverness, K.G., the uncle of Queen Victoria and sixth son of George the Third. He was born in 1773 and died in 1843 and was probably the first prince of the House of Hanover to adopt Scottish garb. He got in bad odor with his father by marrying a Scots wife, Lady Augusta Murray. The union was voided under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772. He was an eccentric character but had a profound love of literature and science and was president of the Royal Society for a number of years. The above picture by Sir William Beechey, R.A., is being exhibited in Canada by the Fine Art Galleries of the T. Eaton Co'y. Ltd., by whose permission it is reproduced.

gard him as merely a "class" representative. During his long experience as a member of the City Council his record has been of the best. As a labor leader he has for years been a moderate and steady influence, who recognized that the best interest of the community, workers included, lay in candid and cordial relations between capital and labor.

The public memory is proverbially short but there must be many who remember the service he rendered ten years ago when there was a movement afoot to organize a general strike in Toronto—not because of any grievances but as a gesture of defiance toward existing institutions. It was a rather hectic time in our economic history and Mr. Gibbons was one of the foresighted labor leaders who rendered the conspiracy abortive and impressed on the workers the folly of being misled by the mirage of Sovietism. While Mr. Gibbons has always preserved a sense of the public interest he has never revealed any lack of loyalty and zeal for the interests of his own union, that of the electric transportation workers. In the post-war period there were Western cities which had cause to envy the asset Toronto possessed in such far-sighted and influential labor leaders as Mr. Gibbons.

Quebec Conservative Programme

MAYOR HOUE, Montreal, Provincial Conservative leader, is making himself both disliked and feared by opponents. Le Canada, which seems to hold him, in especial abhorrence, postulates the following rather harsh query about his leadership: "Would Chapleau, if he were to come back to life, accept as a worthy successor this clown who, now directs the Conservative party?" For obvious reasons, one man's guess as to the correct answer to this rhetorical question is as good as another's; and it is quite likely that Mr. Houde's conjecture on the matter would not be that of his unfriendly journalistic critic.

The newspaper in question contrasts Mr. Houde's militant methods with those of Mr. Sauvé his immediate predecessor in the Conservative leadership, whom it numbers among the Conservatives "who love and respect the tradition, and dignity of their party," the inescapable inference being that the chief of today does not. This sort of criticism, however, is, one imagines, likely to have as much effect on Mr. Houde as water has on the back of a duck. He will probably console himself (and not without reason) with the reflection that the gentlemen who are so strong for tradition and dignity cut precious little ice

with the populace, whereas he himself seems in a fair way to become something of a popular idol.

To do Mr. Houde justice, he is as capable of constructive, as he is of aggressive, leadership. He has just issued the official Conservative programme bearing the impress of his own democratic personality all over it. It is particularly calculated to appeal to the agriculturalists, and the industrial workers with which two highly important groups he is bent on making himself solid.

Branch Banks Increase in U. S.

CRITICS of the Canadian banking system will find food for thought in an address delivered at the convention of the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco. The address was by Edgar H. Sensenich, president of the national bank division of the association and called attention to the striking movement towards branch banking in the United States. Mr. Sensenich pointed out that the progress towards branch banking was being made in the face of the stiffest kind of opposition, which renders the fact all the more interesting.

The backbone of the American banking system is the small bank which operates either under federal or state charter. Admirers of that system have laid great stress on its value as a force contributing to the development of local industry. The system is entrenched in both state and federal legislation, yet, in spite of this, branch banking makes gains yearly.

"From the highest to the lowest in banking circles," said Mr. Sensenich, "come more and more frequent expressions of opinions favorable to the extension of branch banking, either city wide, State wide or nation wide. If legislative action was more quickly adjustable to changing opinion, we would undoubtedly be witnessing at the present time a rapid extension of the branch banking system."

As this eminent American banker pointed out, because of the failure of legislatures to move quickly, the desire for branch banking has led to the development of a new type of banking organization in the United States. This is known as "group banking". It consists in the organization of a holding company to control two or more small banks. Legally the banks are independent units and are thus in harmony with the banking law of the country. Practically the holding company provides for unified administration and common banking policy. It is thus possible through these holding companies to obtain some, though not all, of the advantages of branch banking.

Mr. Sensenich stated that the United States was covered with group banking scouts and there was scarcely an institution of favorable standing which had not been approached by one of the holding companies. Moreover, he remarked, that even those who were strong advocates of the unit system were finding that their business judgment would not permit them to deny consideration to the proposals of the group bankers. He expressed a doubt whether there was a single group organization of any importance, that did not have a waiting list of independent bankers that were willing to negotiate a trade or sale of their controlling stock.

The development recited by this American banking authority is well worth of attention on the part of observers. As he put it, the question is being widely asked, "Is unit banking on the skids?" It looks as if the superiority of branch banking, which has long had prominent advocates in the United States, was now being generally recognized. That it should be so is not surprising to those acquainted with the working of the Canadian chartered banks. Neither is such a development out of harmony with the banking history of the American Republic. In fact, the suggestion for the Canadian banking system was drawn directly from a bank in operation in the early days of the United States. If branch banking is adopted in that country, as now seems probable, the change will really be a reversion to an earlier type.

The "Sport" of Electioneering

A PROVINCIAL general election in Ontario may have its squalid interludes and scenes of clowns. Possibly such may serve, though, we imagine, in theory rather than in fact, to heighten the sense of drama, somewhat after the fashion of the expedients favored by the Elizabethan playwrights. But, at least, a general election in this province, with an oratorical battle-front extending over 112 ridings, is not attended by anything like the physical risks that have been so marked a feature of the solitary by-election that has just taken place in Richelieu county in the Province of Quebec. The by-election in question has been characterized by episodes of rowdiness and even ruffianism, at Sorel, at St. Robert and elsewhere in the constituency, which, while certainly far from constituting a spectacle *oupinquo*, have all too closely resembled *la guerre*.

Why the difference between electioneering methods and manners in these two provinces? It is permissible to seek an answer to this question without incurring any suspicion of adopting a "Holler-than-thou" attitude towards our French-Canadian compatriots, whose valuable contributions of various kinds, to Canadian national life are always gladly recognized in these columns. But the violence, rioting and general menace that have disfigured the recent contest in the county of Richelieu have found no parallel in the general election campaign in any part of Ontario—and there must be a reason for this fact.

No doubt, the Quebec temperament, in general, is more emotional and ebullient than that which may be regarded as typically Ontarioan. It gives louder vocal expression, whether to applause or to dissent, at large popular assemblages, particularly when these happen to be of the political variety. Moreover, a special acerbity is in evidence in the political realm in Quebec just now. A Goliath is withstanding the onslaught of a David, whose stones may be smooth, but whose taunts are rough. Attackers and defenders alike feel that they are coming to grips—on the one side, eager and pugnacious enthusiasm, on the other, disdainful, but, none the less, resentful, defiance. Steel and flint!

But the one factor, more than any other, that is provocative of disorders in Quebec, at a time of political tension like the present, is the joint meeting—the *Assemblée contradictoire*, as it is called—where the rival spellbinders do their spell-binding in each other's presence and with the very patent object of stamping on each other's corns good and hard and plenty. Anyone who has attended a gathering of the kind, with an election on, in Quebec, cannot fail to recognize its utter futility, so far as any rational discussion of the issues of the hour is concerned. It may constitute an excellent test of a candidate's, or a speaker's, physical courage. But, while it generates excessive heat, it sheds little or no light on rival policies. As Premier Taschereau has well said recently, "it does not allow either of the parties to present coolly his arguments to the electors." And, as recent events have clearly shown that it leads to gross disorder, it is high time that it found its way into the discard.

Liquor Clearances Misunderstood

IT IS perhaps understandable in view of the seeming conflict of opinion at Ottawa, that clearances of liquor from Canada for the United States should cause some confusion of mind in England. The Liverpool "Post" recently published an editorial in which it said "The activities of Canadian bootleggers, which have long been an international scandal, are likely to be effectively curbed if the legislation on the subject which the Dominion Government proposes becomes law." Continuing the "Post" says that the United States is entitled to regard the extensive trade in "illicit liquor" as an "unfriendly act," "a very real international grievance" and a menace to "the cordial relations which have so long existed between Canada and her great neighbor." The "Post" also assumes that opposition to an embargo is exclusively inspired by bootleg interests. The Liverpool "Post" is clearly in need of fuller information on the complexities of a situation it wholly misstates. In the first place the bootleggers engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States are not Canadians but Americans and so tremendously prosperous and strongly entrenched after ten years of the Volstead Act that they exercise an enormous underground political influence in their own country. They are in fact the most stupendous force back of that Act and more powerful and active than sincere prohibitionists.

Rockefeller's Service to Mankind

By Prof. J. C. Field

THIS past summer John D. Rockefeller celebrated his ninetyeth birthday, and today the name of the world's most eminent nonagenarian is a synonym not only for great wealth, but for philanthropy and magnanimity. We shall not here discuss the pros and cons of the Standard Oil controversy of 20 years ago but the idea that there was danger to the United States in the accumulation of power in the hands of a man like Mr. Rockefeller has been belied by subsequent events. Many years ago he gave evidence of his benevolent tendencies. As early as 1892 he provided the funds to found the University of Chicago. These he later augmented until his gifts to the University aggregated \$35,000,000. This university has taken as its highest mission the training of men for scientific research.

A later endowment \$8,240,000 is that of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Its activities concern themselves with research in the basic sciences on which future discoveries in medical science must depend. There is a hospital attached to the Institute in which careful study is made of the pathological conditions associated with various diseases. The Institute co-operates on occasion with the New York City Health Department and with other organizations which have in hand investigations with a medical side to them.

All told Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions are said to exceed \$750,000,000. The largest endowments were those of the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, which last however has recently been merged in the Foundation.

The General Education Board with a maximum endowment of \$130,000,000 was founded as a catalyst for American education. It is nationwide in its operations and stimulates education in all its branches from the most elementary to the most advanced. It aims to raise the standard everywhere. It would give a better training to teachers. It would increase salaries. It emphasizes medical education. It lays stress on graduate and research work.

Of the sum mentioned above \$45,000,000 is definitely allocated to medical education, and \$50,000,000 constitutes a salary fund. In the case of these two funds expenditure is not limited to interest. Of the former already over \$39,000,000 has been definitely placed, of the latter something more than \$38,000,000. Where a grant is made from the salary fund it is with the stipulation that the institution in question shall raise a sum, usually considerably in excess of the grant, to be added to its endowment. As a result of the appropriations made, amounting in the aggregate to the sum last mentioned, the endowments for salaries of 176 colleges and universities have been increased by a total approximating \$122,500,000.

The expenditure of the Board in the year 1927-28 amounted to over \$18,000,000.

THE greatest of all Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions is the Rockefeller Foundation. This is an organization which obtained its charter from the State of New York in 1913 and which within a year received an endowment of \$100,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller. This has on occasion been supplemented by further gifts and at the end of 1927 the Foundation was in possession of assets amounting to approximately \$192,900,000. In January 1929 The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was merged in the Foundation after setting aside something over \$20,000,000 for a number of specific endowments in honor of the memory of Mrs. Rockefeller. This should bring the present-day assets of the Rockefeller Foundation up to something in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000.

The object of the Foundation is "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" and what it has accomplished in the pursuit of this object reads like a fairy tale.

The first act of the Foundation was to appoint an International Health Commission and the first undertaking of the Commission was a world-wide campaign against the hookworm disease. This was a continuation and enlargement of the programme of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission which had been appointed in 1909 with a view to the eradication of the hookworm disease in the United States. At that time there were over 2,000,000 people in the Southern States afflicted by the disease. The Sanitary Commission had been instrumental in having over a half million of these people treated. The disease is in general readily amenable to simple medical treatment. It is prevalent in more than a score of countries aggregating a population of over 900,000,000, that is to say more than half the population of the globe. It is a serious social and economic detriment to the life of a country where it prevails. It lowers the birthrate in the community, it diminishes the efficiency of the infected worker, it induces anaemia and predisposes to other diseases. In

Jamaica two out of every three persons were found to have hookworm. The ratio was the same in Bengal while in Madras 73 per cent. of the population were infected. In Columbia and Dutch Guiana the percentage was 90.

The anti-hookworm campaign of the Health Commission has lowered the death rate and raised the efficiency of whole communities. For example this work carried on in Jamaica with its inculcation of disease prevention and better living conditions resulted in a reduction of the death rate of 28 per thousand in 1921 to 20.5 per thousand in 1926. The work inaugurated by the Commission however has only begun,—it has to be continued and in countries and communities where it is well started the prerequisite for permanent results is that the governmental and local authorities at a given stage should be prepared to take over the undertaking and finance and administer it themselves. This the Commission is generally able to achieve through the courtesy and tact of its representatives and through the compelling character of the demonstrations which it offers of the efficiency of its methods.

Wherever disease emerges as a major menace the Health Commission acts, wherever there is sickness and suffering, and that is everywhere, the Commission stands ready to co-operate,—wherever there is a calamity of national or international scope the Foundation lends a helping hand. It wages a world-wide warfare against malaria, within whose zone of influence live 800,000,000 people, a disease which in India alone levies an annual death-toll of 1,300,000. It fights the yellow fever in South America and on the West Coast of Africa with well-founded hope of wiping that scourge from the face of the earth. It set itself the task of stemming the wave of tuberculosis which swept down on the war-weakened population of France. On this campaign the Foundation spent more than \$2,000,000 and then when the time was ripe and the work well-organized, it was turned over to the French governmental and local authorities whose co-operation throughout had been most cordial.

The Foundation has on occasion collaborated with local authorities in fighting typhoid fever, meningitis, infantile paralysis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. One of its more recent undertakings is a world-wide investigation of epidemic respiratory diseases.

THE Foundation took an active part in war relief, on which it expended over \$22,000,000, this amount not including the sum mentioned above as having been spent on the anti-tuberculosis campaign in France. In its war relief work it made use of various agencies, notably of the American Red Cross, and to a considerable extent of the Y.M.C.A. It provided hospitals, medical staff and equipment, nursing personnel. It brought relief to the stricken population of Belgium and helped that little country get on its feet. It fed the starving children of Poland. It mitigated the terrors of exile and famine for multitudes of Armenian and Syrian refugees. It has played the role of a catalyst in the life of Yugoslavia. A few hundred thousand dollars expended there has resulted in great improvements in medical education and research. It has stimulated a nation wide movement along the lines of sanitation and hygiene. Trained nurses travel from village to village and instruct the inhabitants in the principles of healthy living. Swamps which isolated villages from one another are disappearing together with the mosquitoes. Typhoid fever, which was a scourge ten years ago, is no longer a problem. Now this is true of only ten per cent.

This progress is all being accomplished by native effort. It only needed a little financial aid and an initial stimulus from outside to get the movement under way.

The Rockefeller Foundation co-operates with the League of Nations in its international health work and finances in large part this side of the League's activities. In cases of emergency and disaster at home and abroad the Foundation is prompt to lend its aid. After the Japanese earthquake of 1923 it was able to bring speedy succor to the sufferers through its efficient hospital and medical organization in Peking. Following the Mississippi flood in 1927 it collaborated with the United States Public Health service, with state, county, and local authorities and made an appropriation of \$500,000 for relief work.

The Rockefeller Foundation co-operates with the League of specialized training for health workers along various lines and with that in view has endowed or largely financed Schools of Public Health and Hygiene in connection with leading schools of medicine in different countries.

It founded and maintains such a school as a constituent part of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Its gifts to the Harvard School of Public Health and Hygiene have placed that school on a new basis. In 1922 it pledged

\$2,000,000 towards site, building and equipment of a School of Hygiene in London which institution later on became the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Among its numerous aids to public health service it has made very considerable grants to institutes of hygiene in Oslo, Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, and Sao Paulo. Our own School of Hygiene and Public Health at the University of Toronto was made possible by a gift of \$650,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. Up till the end of 1922, that is to say during the first ten years of its existence, the Foundation had expended \$76,800,000 on its various philanthropic enterprises.

The Rockefeller Foundation has aided hospitals and stimulated medical education throughout the world. It has on occasion founded or largely financed hospitals and medical schools in locations well adapted to national or international service. In 1920 it promised a contribution of \$5,000,000 towards the reorganization of University College Hospital and Medical School in London, England, and has since implemented its promise. It contributed \$3,500,000 for combined hospital and medical school purposes in Brussels. It has given financial assistance to the hospital and medical school of Bangkok, Siam. In China it has extended financial aid to many hospitals and medical schools in different parts of the country and has spent millions on the Peking Union Medical College which as reorganized, financed and controlled by the Rockefeller Foundation is essentially a new institution splendidly staffed and equipped. The expectation is that it will be the centre for medical education and inspiration for the whole Orient.

MOST of our Canadian Universities and medical schools are indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation for individual gifts of very considerable size. The debt of Canadians to this connection might well be regarded as a personal one which we owe directly to Mr. Rockefeller. In this connection we need only to recall a passage in his message which accompanied a Christmas gift of \$50,000,000 made to the Foundation in December, 1919. The passage in question reads thus:—"The Canadian people are our own near neighbors. They are closely bound to us by ties of race, language and international friendship; and they have without stint sacrificed themselves, their wealth and their resources to the end that democracy might be saved and extended. For these reasons, if your Board should see fit to use any part of this new gift in promoting medical education in Canada, such action would meet with my very cordial approval." Shortly afterwards the sum of \$5,000,000 was set aside for Canada. The benefits derived by Canadians and Canadian Universities from Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions too do not confine themselves within the bounds of the sum just mentioned.

As has been indicated the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation cover the face of the earth.

In dispensing its bounty the Foundation makes no discrimination as to race, nationality, or colour. Its benefits are for all. In this connection one may mention its system of travelling fellowships which are open to qualified persons of all countries. They are intended to give opportunity to individuals who are trained or in training along special lines to learn what is being done elsewhere for the branch in which they are particularly interested, to visit institutions in other parts of the world, to acquaint themselves with the most recent advances and to come into contact with the outstanding personalities in their profession. The scheme of fellowships is very broad in its scope and covers all those sciences and disciplines associated with the promotion of health, with medicine preventive and curative. Not only does it include such sciences as anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology and many other ones usually associated with medicine in the mind of the layman but it extends also to the fundamental sciences—mathematics, physics, and chemistry, for these sciences are basic to all other sciences the medical sciences included. Hundreds of these fellowships are provided annually. In 1926 for example there were 889 travelling fellows representing 48 different countries. Financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and located on Riverside Drive, New York, is "International Homes" with accommodation for six hundred guests. It harbors a shifting population of trained men and women representing many different nationalities and coming from all corners of the globe. They halt here briefly in their quest for up-to-date information, each along his or her own special line.

The purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation as expressed in its charter is "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." In the accomplishment of this purpose realization has more than overtaken expectation. It would be difficult to overstate the services rendered by the Foundation to the human race.

Community Service Appeal

A TOTAL number of cases 20,489, equal to the population of some fair sized Ontario cities, were last year benefitted directly and indirectly by the thirty-four welfare agencies in the Federation for Community Service of Toronto, according to figures compiled by that organization.

These figures, translated into helpless and dependent children, broken or distressed families, harassed mothers and the sick and aged people, represent a great achievement in charitable and philanthropic efforts. They give some idea, though naturally in a very abstract way, of the tireless and kindly efforts which these welfare agencies carry on throughout the year for the needy and unfortunate.

Federation, on behalf of these thirty-four organizations, is making its annual appeal for \$500,000 during the week of November 4th. This is the minimum sum required, it is pointed out, to make possible this extensive welfare service for another twelve months.

The campaign organization this year is headed by some of Toronto's busiest and best known men. Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, is honorary chairman; Mr. C. L. Burton, active chairman; Mr. W. H. Hall, vice chairman; Mr. J. H. Gundy, honorary treasurer; Mr. E. J. Howson, treasurer; W. Watson Evans, chairman special subscriptions committee; Mr. Frank G. Lawson, chairman publicity; J. T. E. Aikenhead, chairman industrial division; C. F. Basil Tippet, chairman campaign meetings; Mr. J. J. Gibson, chairman budget committee; Howard B. Moore, president of Federation; Mrs. J. M. Kerr, chairman of women's organizations, and A. D. Hardy, general secretary. Headquarters of the appeal will be at the King Edward Hotel.

SATURDAY NIGHT

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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Two Foolish Expressions

By F. D. L. SMITH.

NOTHING is more curious than the extent to which popular expressions often misrepresent actual situations. The English habit of self criticism in public accounts for the idea that the British are "unadaptable" and that they are much given to "muddling through".

The very opposite of both these expressions is the truth. The British are the most adaptable on earth. That comes from the fact that for centuries they have been a sea-going race, in touch with every ocean and every continent, and almost every island on the globe. As Kipling puts it, one has only to ask the Winds of Heaven to find that the flag has floated upon or been blown to ribbons by gales in every latitude and every longitude between the north and south poles. Not only this! The British are pre-eminently the supreme colonizers of all time. No people has ever approached them in their capacity to settle down and build



IRAQ MINISTER RECALLED FROM LONDON
General Nuri Pasha, Iraq's Minister of Defence, was recently recalled to Baghdad. His recall, it is understood, was in connection with the new defence policy necessitated by the decision of the British Government, to support Iraq's entry into the League of Nations in 1932.

successful communities in every clime and on every sea and continent. As administrators in remote lands, they have never had equals.

Not only has their peculiar capacity for accommodating themselves to diverse conditions enabled them to build up, almost absentmindedly, a worldwide empire that embraces one quarter of the earth's land surface and one-quarter of its population! These unadaptable Britishers do over half the world's shipping, most of the world's marine insurance and a lion's share of the world's banking. They have given mankind free speech, representative government and democratic institutions.

Then, as to the other falsehood that the British are only capable of "muddling through"! Take the fact that over and over again they have protected Europe and civilization from a world conqueror. They did so almost single-handed against Philip II of Spain, Louis XIV of France and Napoleon, and they were the world's mainstay in the struggle against the late Kaiser's armies. Their naval command of all the seas alone made ultimate victory possible. Their capacity for organization in the face of emergency was proved to amount to genius. Witness the extent to which they financed the Allies in the Great War and the extent to which they supplied the Allies with munitions. Compare the fiasco attendant upon the efforts of the United States in the construction of war time shipping and aeroplane fleets.

Witness also the alacrity with which Britain is paying not only her own legitimate war debts but also the war debts which she incurred for her Allies, without any prospect of collecting most of what she loaned to these Allies. Witness also the tremendously efficient achievements of British administrators in eastern lands. Take for instance their work in placing Egypt on its feet and lifting millions of Egyptian peasants to a new sense of freedom and prosperity. Look at what they have done for the 400,000,000 inhabitants of British India. Look at the splendid services which they are rendering under the Palestine mandatory and in other eastern lands. The fact of the matter is that our Mother Land is less of a muddler than any of her competitors and that her people are par excellence the most adaptable of all the sons of men.

It is interesting to note that China and Russia saw the wisdom of peaceably settling their own dispute as soon as Japan offered to arbitrate for them.—Southern Lumberman.



HONOR FOR GENERAL DAWES
General Dawes, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking in the market place at Sudbury, Suffolk, England, to receive the freedom of the town, where his ancestors lived in the sixteenth century.

The Weighty Way of Platinum

By Tom McInnes

PLATINUM may be regarded as the ponderous, newly-rich member of high society among the metals. Even the royal gold must bow to it now!

Toward the end of last century the price of platinum advanced rapidly, and legitimately, because of the demand for it by scientists. They needed the qualities possessed by this ugly metal for parts of the delicate instruments with which they pushed forward their endless work of experimentation. The outcome was that certain appliances touched with platinum came to be used by the public on a commercial scale, and this continued until cheaper substitutes were discovered.

Fast on this legitimate use, however, followed what may be called the "false use" of platinum; snobbishly giving it a place which should have been reserved for its betters. Before the jewellers, in the line of vanity, came the dentists; creating a fad for mouth-plates and fillings of platinum. This was in what are now known as the "gay nineties;" the era when certain ladies were persuaded to have diamonds set in their front teeth to enhance the light of their smiles; one of these having become famous in Klondike days as Diamond Tooth Gertie. With the advance in price of the metal came the chance for the jewellers. Before that time women would no more have thought of showing their diamonds in platinum than they would have in pewter. But then those whose standard of taste is determined by cost were easily induced to call for the super-leaden heaviness and pallid greenness of platinum in which to encrust their diamonds; being told by the jewellers that thus they would be given the additional bluish tint so much desired. That is as may be; but before long they went disastrously further with other gems. They began to sink emeralds and jade in platinum, and its alloy dubbed "white gold," until they looked ghastly; they gloomed their sapphires in it, and dulled the fires of opals and rubies. But naturally the jewellers are merchants rather than artists; they want the highest profit obtainable; and the mode is for the most costly rather than the most beautiful. Therefore, so long as the price of platinum does not sink again below that of gold, as it may if the Russian Government lets loose its hoarded store of platinum, the jewel merchants will have no difficulty in persuading their customers that a grey day is more beautiful than a day of sunshine! But for beauty God intended gold! I mean to say that as flowers look best in sunlight so gems look best in the yellow of gold!

I have heard that homeopaths now use platinum medicinally very minutely; but I would not like to say whether that be a true or a false use, as it touches an ocultury whereof I am not qualified to discourse. The point of importance to us, however, is that both for good and bad reasons platinum has arrived in this century; and we must speak respectfully of it. Such was not always the case.

Platina is a Spanish belittlement of plata, meaning silver. It is as if we were to call german-silver by name of silverine. Looking for silver in the Argentine, where I suppose they thought it must be on account of the name of the country, the Spaniards about two hundred years ago picked up free grains and nuggets of heavy grey-white metal along the shallow reaches of the rivers explored by them in search of metal more precious. They took some of this new metal back to Spain, where it became known as *Platina del Pinto*. It was considered useless for any purpose; and only a few inquisitive students were interested in it. They began to pound it after their fashion; and doing so found it to be very malleable, and almost as ductile as gold. Not until this century, however, was it alloyed slightly with iridium. When this is done the platinum becomes harder and less ductile; but it serves better for scientific instruments, and for use by jewellers.

UNTIL the time of the World War, and the subsequent Russian Revolution, nearly ninety per cent of the entire supply of platinum for all purposes came from Ural Mountains in Russia. Somewhat over eight million ounces of platinum were officially reported as having been received by the Russian Government since 1822; and in addition thereto it is thought that half as much again was taken from the country without ever having been officially reported; much of the latter going from Siberia to America. Now, however, about one-third of the world's annual supply of platinum comes from the Republic of Columbia in Central America. Presently, also, there is an output of over ten thousand ounces annually as a by-product from the treatment of nickel ores in Sudbury, Ontario. But no free platinum worth mentioning has been found in North America so far except in the Tulameen District of British Columbia; nor, elsewhere than in the Ural Mountains, is free platinum found in quantities warranting serious mining operations unless placer gold be associated with it. Small quantities of platinum found in California, New Zealand and Australia by those primarily engaged in mining the gravel for free gold. The only other place known to me where it has been found is in Borneo.

In 1831 the Dutch obtained nuggets and grains of platinum from natives in Borneo who were guiding them in a search for gold. From time immemorial the natives knew the value of gold for trading purposes; and also they were familiar with platinum. But contemptuously they called the latter *mas kodok*, meaning *frog's gold*; and they did not bother to gather it. Even so, just about fifty years after that, the miners of British Columbia, looking for placer gold in the Tulameen, began to pick up and often as not throw away flakes and grains and occasional nuggets of platinum. They were in a class with the wild men of Borneo at that time so far as platinum was concerned; deriding it with the name of "Chinaman's gold!" Meanwhile the wiser Chinese about there saved all they could get of it; and certain canny storekeepers also laid



GENEVA CARTOONIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LEAGUE CELEBRITIES
Aristide Briand, ex-Premier of France, drawn by Lazar, a famous Swiss artist.

it by; obtaining it for next to nothing from the men who brought in gold nuggets and dust for purchase of supplies.

My brother-in-law, James Wilson, Provincial Superintendent of Telegraphs for the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway in those days, gradually accumulated from the miners and storekeepers of Tulameen a little over 1000 ounces of platinum between the years 1883 and 1886, giving fifty cents per ounce for it. He sold the lot not long after that to Messrs. Johnson, Mathay & Company, assayers to the Bank of England, for \$2.50 per ounce. About the same time a storekeeper of Granite Creek in the Tulameen by name of Cook sold over 1000 ounces for around the same price; ten shillings per ounce. But it is Captain Jack Cates, one of the hale and hearty old-timers of Vancouver, who holds the record as a bear on the platinum market. He was pleased in the early days to sell his "Chinaman's gold" by the pound cheap for cash! He sold 28 pounds of it for \$30 to a buyer in Portland! At the average present price of platinum—\$78 per ounce—a pound would be worth \$1,200, at least; and for some years just before the end of the World War and a few years after it would have been worth double that.

British Columbia platinum has a market value of about twenty per cent higher than platinum from Russia or from Central America. This is because all the Tulameen platinum has an admixture of iridium; just sufficient to make it hard enough as found for scientific instruments, as well as for jewellery. One ounce of iridium costs about four times an ounce of platinum; but so far the only commercial use of iridium is as an alloy of platinum.

In Russia it was first observed that free platinum occurred in gravel and drift deposits containing serpentine pebbles. These serpentine pebbles came from the original platinum matrix. It was found by the Russian mineralogists that platinum accompanied chrome iron; and that the serpentine or olivine rock, as it is commonly called, is the matrix of platinum. The pretty light green gems known to the jewellers and the girls as olivines, or peridot, are found crystallized in this rock; the technical name of the rock being *peridotite*. With peridotite is usually associated another rock called *pyroxenite*. Both these rocks contain chrome iron; and at their junction is usually the most likely place to look for platinum. Such rock is liable to contain a little platinum, just as, more abundantly, adena often contains silver. In the case of platinum of course, the rock only needs to contain a trace of platinum in order to make it worth working and making into concentrates for treatment, and recovery of the pure metal.

Toward the middle of last century the Russian Government began to think well enough of platinum to coin it into roubles; thus giving it a token value of fifty cents gold per ounce. One of such half-dollar coins would be worth \$75 gold today for intrinsic value alone, apart from historic value. By the beginning of this century, however, platinum had begun to climb. Mr. Charles Law, one of British Columbia's veteran mining experts, began to buy platinum in the Tulameen in 1900 for \$8 per ounce; selling it in London for \$12 per ounce. In that same year Professor J. F. Kemp of the Columbia School of Mines, New York, spent several months in the Tulameen District with Albert J. Johnston, who was representing a large dental supply company in Philadelphia; the dentists just then being the greatest users of platinum. Professor Kemp made a report on his platinum investigations in the Tulameen to the United States Geological Survey; same being Memoir 193 published in the following year. The professor gave it as his opinion that the Tulameen District of British Columbia was, so far as then known, the only region on the North American continent where platinum might be produced on a commercial scale. Dr. Kemp had an expert assayer, with a hydro-carbon furnace, installed on the Tulameen River; and many hundred assays were made in determining the platinum content of the serpentine rocks where they were bisected by the river and well exposed. His assays, as published, showed from one-tenth of an ounce to two and a half ounces of platinum per ton. In 1913 the Canadian Government sent Dr. Camsell to investigate the platinum prospects on the

Tulameen; and his report, confirming that of Professor Kemp and the Swedish expert, Professor Waldemar Lindgren, is contained in Memoir 26 of the Canadian Geological Survey.

TOWARD the end of the World War, owing to the Russian Revolution and the cessation of all exports from Russia, the demand for platinum increased very much, causing sharp advances in price, and, incidentally, the development of the known platinum deposits in Central America. Because of this demand the Canadian Government sent one of their mining experts, Mr. Eugene Poitevin, to make a further examination of the platinum potentialities of the Tulameen. Mr. Poitevin, in the report which he made to the Government, stated that the primary outcrop of rock on the Tulameen River gave promise of being as rich in platinum as any of the Ural Mountain exposures of the same size.

If the judgment of these various geologists and mineralogical experts be sound then it is quite within the range of probability that the eventual platinum production in British Columbia may come high to equalling that of Russia. Much will depend upon more economic methods of treating the great masses of low-grade platinumiferous rocks of the Tulameen. It is indeed the invention and application of new processes for economic working of ore concentrates and metaliferous sands which is making many hitherto worthless mineral claims in British Columbia of great potential value now.

SO FAR as officially reported there have not been more than 22,000 ounces of platinum taken from the Tulameen; and the bulk of this was in flakes and grains recovered by men who were panning by hand for gold. Doubtless, however, quite a lot has been taken out by Chinese placer miners, and never reported. The free platinum found in Tulameen was mostly in form of small grains. But occasionally a large nugget was found. One such was given to me by my brother-in-law Wilson in 1882 when I was a boy. It was fully an inch long and half an inch wide by half an inch thick. A very fine little slab it was; but not accounted as of any great value then. I carried it in my pocket for a long time as a bit of "Chinaman's gold," along with some old Chinese brass cash, and some agates which had the power of removing warts, if you knew the right way to rub a wart with one of them. But that platinum nugget was uncommonly heavy; and after a time it wore a hole in a boy's pants pocket. I lost it through that hole, along with other pocketable treasures, somewhere in the wilds of New Westminster as it then was. It may have been picked up some time by another boy and regarded as a funny bit of hard solder.

But that loss was nothing to another loss of which, in later years, Mr. Wilson told me. A storekeeper on the Tulameen, after long years of exile, determined to take a trip back home to Scotland. He had been gathering "Chinaman's gold" from the miners who came to his store, and finally he gathered enough of it to fill a tenpenny nail-keg. When the old man packed up for his journey out to the Coast he concluded that the keg full of platinum was too hefty to take with him. So he hid it away in a secret place, as a dog buries a bone, intending to return for it in due course. While at New Westminster, on his way out, he bargained with Mr. Wilson for its sale to him; delivery to be made after his return from Scotland. But the old man took the low road, and was in Scotland sooner than he thought to be; and so the keg full of platinum remains hidden to this day. Charles Law, and a few other of the veritable soundboughs of Tulameen, still speak of it, wishing that some day they may happen upon it. Some day indeed it will be found; and I hope whoever finds it will need it as much as I now need just that one big nugget of platinum which I lost when I was a boy.

Contentment

BY ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

THE day draws on, the little day of life.
The morning passed, the early afternoon.
The evening shadows fall;
The night. The tide of life ebbs out too soon.
And what is then the secret of it all?

The building up of memories that we
In after life may dream of in content.
Regrets must always be;
May they be few, and when life's flame is spent,
Then may we pass resigned, contentedly.

There are in the Bordeaux district of France, some three hundred motor trucks being operated on wood gas as a motor fuel. Developments in this line are being followed at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, since the use of wood gas as a motor fuel may offer one valuable method of utilizing wood waste, particularly in outlying districts.



GENEVA CARTOONIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LEAGUE CELEBRITIES
The late Dr. Strehsemann of Germany, drawn by Lazar, a famous Swiss artist.



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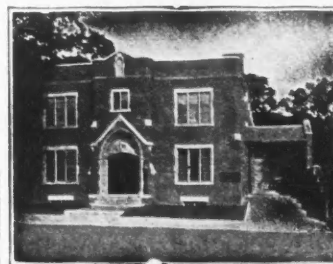
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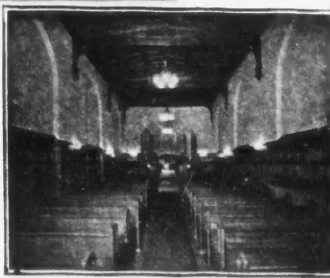
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Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada, drawn by Lazar, a famous Swiss artist.

In Lobby and Gallery

By E. C. Buchanan

Mr. King on Tour

HAVING come through the distractions of entertaining the distinguished visitors from Great Britain, Ottawa has been able during the past few days to direct some interest to the Ontario election. Affairs in the Capital have from the first been to some extent influenced by the provincial campaign, the government having thought it discreet to postpone consideration of any questions which might be brought up injudiciously by rival parties seeking office in Queen's Park. The proposed conference which is to seek an amicable settlement of the differences between the federal and provincial governments regarding rights in the St. Lawrence River was thus put back, and the Advisory Tariff Board postponed some of its hearings. On the other hand, however, it has been suggested that the recent change of front on the part of the government regarding the export of liquor to the United States may have some relation to the Ontario campaign and the effort of the Liberal party to secure the prohibition vote. Only one federal minister took part in the electioneering in behalf of Mr. Sinclair. This was the Minister of Labor, Mr. Heenan, and is now recalled that during his early days in the House of Commons he explained that one of his principal aims in transferring himself from the Legislature at Toronto to the Parliament at Ottawa was the better to work toward the defeat of Mr. Ferguson. In the main, the leading federal politicians have merely been spectators of what has been transpiring on Ontario platforms.

Mr. Mackenzie King is just beginning a somewhat extensive talking tour on his own account, his itinerary including stops at places right across the West to the coast and speeches at pivotal points. He was going to make a considerable visit to the West last fall but altered his plans in order to go to Paris to sign the Kellogg-Briand Treaty. The purpose of his present tour is mainly, no doubt, to keep in touch with the people and to make some reply to Mr. Bennett's platform performances in the same part of the country. He has decided against personally attending the forthcoming five power conference in London, as he will have much work on hand at that time in preparing for the parliamentary session. It is expected that Colonel Ralston, a ministerial head of the Canadian Navy, will attend, and also Commander Hese and other technical advisers. It has been made quite clear in connection with conference that no definite agreements have been reached as between Britain and the United States as a result of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to this side of the Atlantic and no decisions made as to the extent of naval reductions which should be made. All the Dominions are to be asked to participate in the conference and there will be some matters in which Canada will be interested, although her navy is not considerable.

Heavy Session in Prospect

AN UNUSUALLY heavy volume of business is piling up for the session, which probably will open toward the end of January. The Tariff Board is busy with investigations which should find some reflection in Mr. Robb's budget. The iron and steel case has been occupying the board for a year or two already, and it is to go on again in November. This case involves some seven or eight hundred items in the general tariff which cover all steel and iron imports and affects all industries in this country producing steel goods. Canada's imports from the United States alone of such products have reached the enormous volume of about four hundred million dollars a year, or close to half the total imports from that country. The present review by the board of the effect of existing tariff schedules on Canadian industry is especially interesting just now on account of the desire of the British government to develop the Canadian market for steel products. Should the King government prove to be disposed, as is pretty generally expected, to meet the American tariff revisions by some adjustment in the Canadian schedules, it has plenty of opportunity in the steel tariffs.

Those whose business brings them before the Advisory Tariff Board may expect to see some changes in the manner of its functioning as a result of the government's action in initiating investigations. Hitherto, investigations have all been undertaken on applications from interested parties and in a large measure they resulted in deferring contests between advocates of protection and representatives of organizations favoring low tariffs or free trade. Many of the applications came from advocates appearing regularly before the board. It is assumed that with the government itself ordering inquiries, special pleadings will have less to say. The cases which are presently being taken up on instructions from Mr. Robb mostly have to do with tariffs on household goods and their imitation goods to the detriment of the government.

that the government probably is planning fairly considerable revision of the general tariff at the coming session.

Two of the outstanding subjects for the sessional agenda are the promised measures for the recasting of the financial structure of the Canadian National Railways and for the entire revision of the Grain Act. The first of these will attract the wider interest and is likely to result in considerable divisions of opinion in both Houses. It was understood last session that this measure was ready for submission and was only left out of the programme when the Grand Trunk shareholders presented their application for permission to take their claim into the courts. It has resulted from several years of work by experts, the task of unravelling the affairs of the many companies included in the Canadian National being very involved. The scheme aims, of course, at a heavy writing down of the total capitalization of the system, in order to permit it to make a better showing, and when there was some casual discussion of this proposal in committees of the Commons last session it became quickly evident that resistance would be offered it when legislation was presented. The revision of the Grain Act, which was demanded last session, was promised for next year. The work will be largely in the hands of committees.

The question of the export of liquor to the United States is certain to be a lively issue, whether the government decides to submit legislation to prohibit clearances or not. Should the ministry fail to do this there was to be vigorous complaint from sections of the Commons. And the cabinet council has been having some heated sessions on the subject lately, with marked differences of opinion developing. It is reported, outstanding prohibitionists such as Mr. Forke and Mr. Motherwell are strongly urging that the legal sale of liquor to the United States be discontinued, and it is understood that they have brought a majority of the cabinet to their point of view, but some Ontario members do not think the proposal good policy, and Quebec members see no occasion for it. From sources usually regarded as close to the government, it is suggested that feeling within the cabinet on the question is not any too calm. Against the proposal for prohibition it is being urged that established industry is entitled to consideration, and this point may finally have some weight.

Divorce will again be prominent. The government appears not to have got around yet to the carrying out of the Prime Minister's assurance of last session that it would seek to find some solution of the problem. Should it not have anything to offer, Mr. Woodsworth and his friends may be counted on to raise ructions again.

All things considered, therefore, the prospects are for a six months session. With election time approaching, members will be more talkative than usual.

Woman for the Senate

THE decision of the Privy Council in England that under the British North America Act women are entitled to be appointed to the Senate puts it up to the government to determine whether or not it will give the older statesmen some female associates. Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe have intimated from time to time that they are not opposed to this innovation but it is not known whether or not they are enthusiastic about it. Most of the senators themselves probably would not be highly pleased to see their chamber invaded by women. Doubtless, however, there will be demands, as vacancies arise, for a sharing of the honors and privileges between the sexes.

One hears that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his party enjoyed their visit in Canada and that the British Prime Minister hopes to make another visit as early as next year. He is keen to go up to Hudson's Bay, having that desire last year but he was in the country too late in the season to allow of a very comfortable journey. The government spared no pains to do honor to the British statesman and provide for his comfort and enjoyment and the functions during his visit were of unusual brilliancy.

Any slight question that might have been in the public mind as to Canada's retention of the valuable services of Sir Henry Thornton were dispelled the other day when it became known that an order-in-council had been passed and signed executing a new contract making him president of the National Railways for another term of five years. It was in 1922 that the King Government secured Sir Henry for Canada, and since then, by his remarkable success with the railways and by his attractive personality he has become one of the most popular figures in the Dominion. His original salary was \$50,000, and this was advanced to \$65,000 at the first renewal of his contract, and he is now given an other increase to \$75,000. Incidentally, parliament has

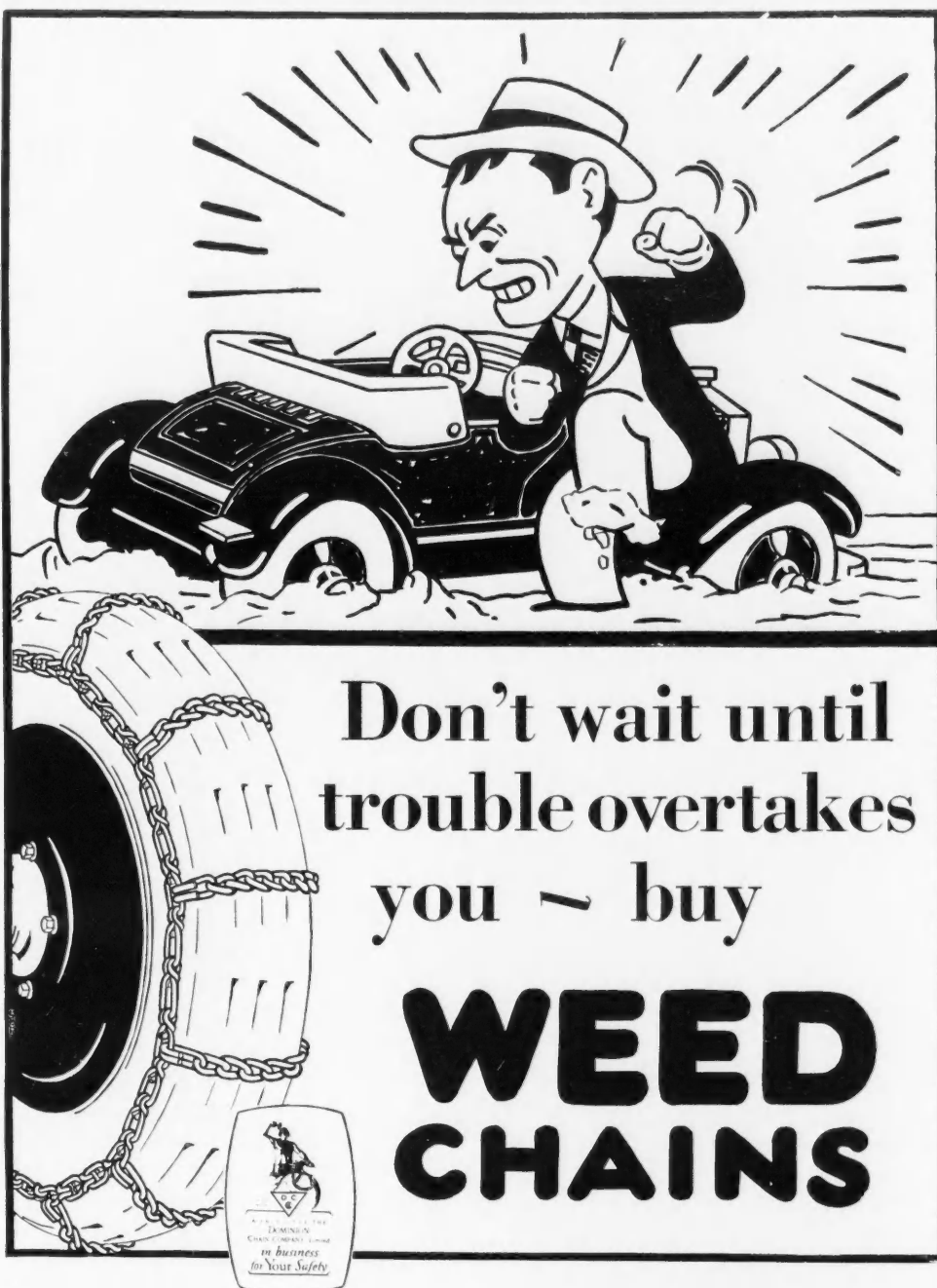
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such admiration for Sir Henry's Canadian National organization that it has made him boss of the parliamentary restaurant, where most of the members dine during the session. The restaurant has been taken out of the management of officials of the two Houses and been given over to the hotel department of the railway system. It had not been making ends meet, and although the opportunity for having the institution a success financially is limited, it is thought the railway organization may be able to accomplish it. The trouble has been that while a large staff has to be maintained for the service of members, it is only fully patronized two or three days a week.

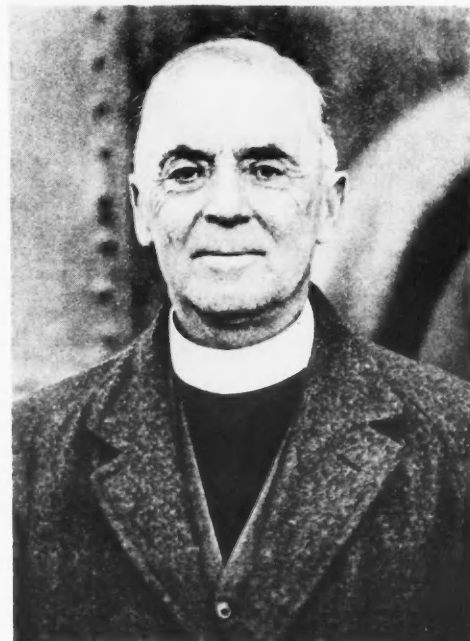
Natural Resources Settlement

THE long-standing natural resources issue involving the lands in the western provinces held by the federal government appears to be in sight of settlement. In the case of Manitoba, the terms of settlement proposed by the Royal Commission which delved into the problem have proved almost entirely agreeable to both governments. Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has been out west adjusting remaining differences with the provincial ministry and an agreement is in course of preparation which will be submitted to parliament. It is hoped that this agreement may form the basis of settlements with Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some years ago an agreement was reached with Alberta but Henri Bourassa raised objection to it in connection with provision for the control of the school monies and the chance of its going through parliament and the legislature was destroyed.

A good many members of parliament must have suffered in the stock market collapse. Numbers of them in all parties are enthusiastic speculators and contribute heavily to the accounts of the Ottawa brokers.

THE Toronto Public Reference Library has come into possession of a very interesting and valuable Canadian book through the generosity of Mr. L. M. Fortier, of Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. It is the famous book on the Arms of Nova Scotia, by John A. Stewart, of Glasgow, and is of particular interest just now when that province has reverted to the original arms. A shield of the Arms of Nova Scotia is displayed on the interior wall of the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle. The book contains also a sketch of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, and Viscount of Canada, who claimed the whole of Canada as it was in 1628.

The Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture is protected in every sense of the word, and the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, which the branch administers, is one of Canada's most important legislative measures, based as it is on the fact that the best way to control dangerous insect pests and plant diseases is to prevent their introduction.



NOTED ECCLESIASTIC IN CANADA
Canon Head, photographed on the Cunard liner "Alfania." He has been in Saskatoon attending an Anglican Conference. He will return to England, and, after making his report will proceed to Melbourne, Australia, as the newly appointed Archbishop of that city.

"No Man Hath Seen God"

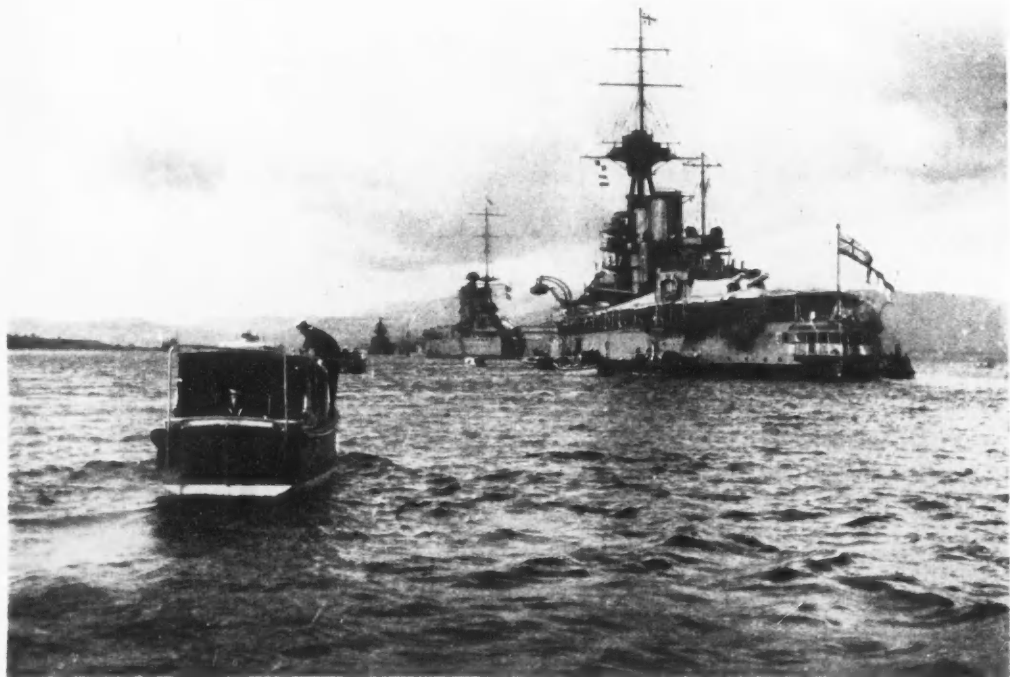
BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

CLOUDY masks round an Alpine peak,
Huge formless fold involving fold:
The castle of God when His mood is cold,
The cavern of God when He does not speak!

In *Palestria* the angel choir
Lifting together song and wing
(At Munich they made their music-king),
Their robes aflame with celestial fire!

Wandering wraiths dissolved abroad,
Visions whose focus was lost too soon,
Echoes heard of an unheard tune—
Those Alps and angels were ghosts of God.

Sunspots vary in numbers in a period of average length of eleven and a half years. The weather is found to vary along with these changes in the sun, in some localities quite definitely. As a result living conditions vary with consequent effects on birds, animals, trees, grain growth, and economic conditions.



ATLANTIC FLEET'S EXERCISES

Over forty ships of the Atlantic Fleet have been engaged in exercises in the North Sea with Gromarty Firth as a base. The photo shows a small boat going out to one of the big ships in Harbour.

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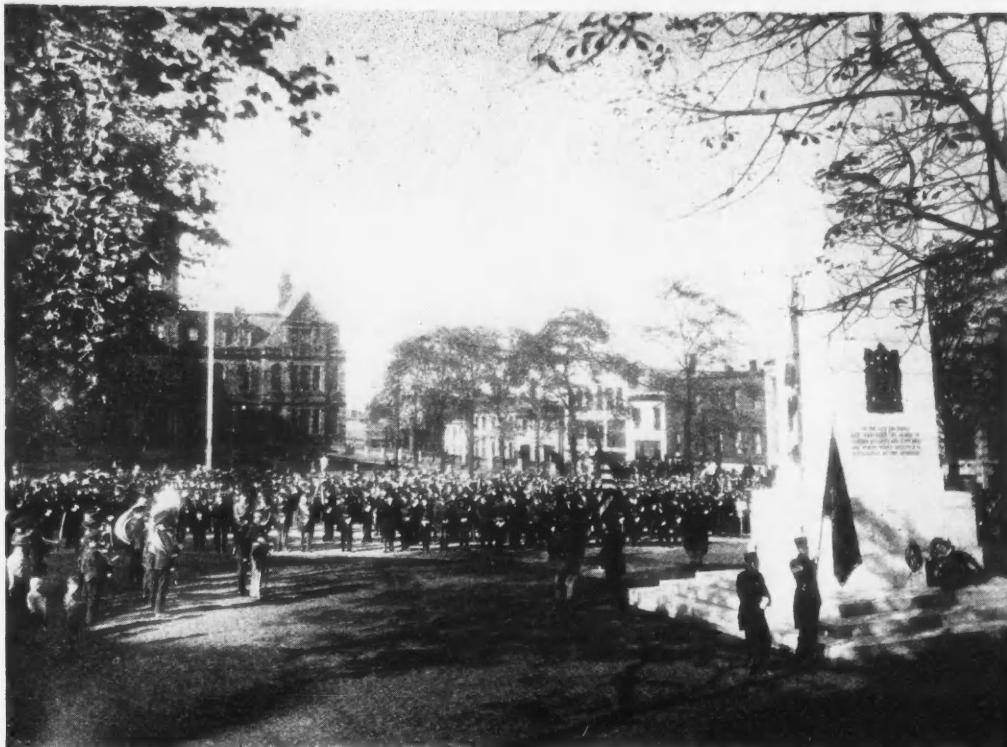
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The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts placing a wreath on the war memorial at Halifax, N.S., during their recent visit to Canada.

The Poet's Difficulties

By Norris Hodgins

"FIX me up thirty or thirty-five lines of poetry on Thanksgiving Day," said the Managing Editor in his brisk executive voice, as Spinks stuck his head into the office in response to a prolonged whirr of the buzzer.

"On Thanksgiving Day?" asked Spinks doubtfully. "I've got to have a poem right away to use as a 'box' on the front page of our Thanksgiving Number, and we've used up all the autumn stuff in the library. Work in plenty of sentiment for the older subscribers—and, for heaven's sake, make it snappy."

"A Thanksgiving poem snappy?"

"Don't dither. I speak of speed, not subject matter. That poem must be in type to-night if we're to get our outside form to press on-time."

As associate editor of The Family Herald and Market Guide, Augustus Spinks had nothing to do but to obey. That, he reflected moodily, was the worst of being second in command on a weekly—all the odd jobs came his way.

One cannot help sympathizing with Spinks. Did the weekly sermon fail to catch the proper train, Spinks was called upon to prepare a disquisition to take its place. Did the Business Office decide to interest a washing machine manufacturer in a double page spread (at extra rates for colour work), Spinks was commissioned to write the harrowing exposé of family life in which the husband only realizes the worth of the Light of the Home when the light has almost gone out—and buys one of these No-Work-Washers in time to resuscitate her. Did the office "morgue" report the lack of a suitable photograph of the notorious bandit whose memoirs were ready for publication, Spinks' portrait was used in making the necessary two-column cut.

Yet—so firmly implanted in the Anglo-Saxon breast is the sense of Duty!—with nothing more serious than a vague feeling that he resembled the proverbial toad under the harrow, Spinks dragged toward himself his typewriter, the works of James Whitcomb Riley and a rhyming dictionary and set doggedly to work, and for some hours the atmosphere in his immediate vicinity was filled with dismal groans, deep-mouthed curses and handfuls of hair. The strain was little short of terrific. Whole pages were ripped bodily from the rhyming dictionary, the buckram binding on Riley's works cracked up the middle and the typewriter keys leaped and lashed like demented devils. However, not to distress my reader unduly, in course of time Spinks had the satisfaction of putting at the bottom of his sheet those curious little fox and goose marks that mean so much to the weary newspaperman.

One wonders what Milton said as he put the period at the end of "Paradise Lost," or Tennyson as he tied the pink ribbon around the manuscript of "In Memoriam." Spinks' exclamation was short but pointed. "Well, that damned thing is finished," he said. Yet it was with something akin to pride that he walked into the office of the Managing Editor, well within the prescribed time, and handed him a copy of the following verses.

Thanksgiving Reminiscences

Thanksgiving Day—glad day!—again is here,
And bounteous harvests fill the land with cheer;
The corn crib's full; the ricks high burst with hay—
Then turns my mind to when, on this glad day,
Our loved ones gathered home in days gone by,
Drawn yearly closer by this golden tie.

Two things still linger—How the fire roared!
And what a turkey graced the festive board!
The price of sugar then was not so high;
No ban hung o'er that "second piece of pie."
(When I look back I simply stand aghast,
The cost of living has increased so fast!)

After the feast, riding behind old Dapple,
We all betook us to the little chapel,
Where white-haired parson offered up our thanks
That no one had been taken from our ranks
Throughout the year, and, too, by grace benign,
Our barns o'erflowed: our presses burst with wine.

How willingly the horse would start for home!
The air was crisp; the trees were red; the loam
Fresh-turned in furrows stretching o'er the hill,
Showed that the farmers had begun to till
Their fields, preparing them for next year's crops,
Hoping to raise some pumpkins, wheat or hops.

That was the Golden Age, when such a day
Was treated with respect, and hearts were gay;
When old friends met and fed the inner man,
And through it all a real Thanksgiving ran—
When dinner called for cider, pumpkin pie and
Oysters, and many another toothsome viand!

Pretty good, Spinks thought it—but the Managing Editor, as anyone might expect who knew anything of managing editors, was not so favourably impressed with it.

"Too many trite phrases!" he exclaimed peevishly, as soon as he'd cast his eye over the first stanza or so. "Why, man, it simply reeks with 'em'. Reads as if you'd compiled it from Conklin's Familiar Quotations!" Which was closer to the truth than he perhaps imagined.

"Bounteous harvests!" he went on. "'Loved ones', 'festive board', 'cost of living'—Say, if we printed this thing as it stands we'd have every columnist in New York poking fun at us!"

"But," objected Spinks miserably, "they'd never see it. You don't suppose they read—"

"Augustus," he replied, "those birds would read anything. But, here! You run your eye over these proofs that I've been working on, and I'll fix up your poem." And he shoved a sheaf of "galleys" toward the erstwhile poet laureate.

Somewhat crestfallen, Spinks took the proofs and waded through some thousands of words on the need of a higher tariff on clips for lead pencils if the country was to be saved from Bolshevism, while the M.E. picked up a large blue pencil and set himself to trim the hooves of Pegasus. His muffled snorts were none too reassuring—"Presses burst with wine!"—Indeed! we make little wine in this country—we use our presses for cheese! "Inner man"—inner grandmother! "Pumpkin pie"—tart, he means, I suppose! "Toothsome viand!" Ha! Certainly needs a bit of retouching!

These and sundry similar expressions, accompanied by flourishing sweeps of the blue pencil, led Spinks to fear the worst for his brain child. But even he was scarcely prepared for the poem as it appeared in the Thanksgiving Number—from which issue the revised work is reproduced herewith:

Thanksgiving Reminiscences

Thanksgiving Day—glad day!—again is here,
And, according to our special correspondents, although the actual yield of grain in the West is somewhat lower than usual, the higher prices prevailing will probably give the farmer a higher net return per acre than the average for the five-year period;
The elevators are busy, and hay, especially throughout Quebec province, is plentiful—
Then turns my mind to when, on this glad day,
Our relatives gathered home in, say 1905 or 1906
Made more friendly by these annual visits.

Two things still linger—how the fire roared!
And what a turkey was brought to the table!
The price of sugar then was not so high,
Nor had dieting become the vogue as it is now.
(When I look back I am simply amazed,
The rise in the index figures for household commodities has been so marked!)

After the feast, riding behind old Dapple,
We all betook us to the little white chapel,
Where white-haired pastor offered up our thanks
That no one had died
During the year, and, too, by grace benign,
Our barns were filled to the ridges, our presses burst with cheese.

How willingly the horse would start for home!
The air was crisp; the trees were red; the loam (likewise the clay and sand)
Fresh-turned in furrows stretching o'er the hill,
Showed that the farmers were at last beginning to realize the benefits of after-harvest cultivation in their fields, preparing them for next year's crops,
Hoping to raise some pumpkins, wheat or hops.

That was the time very often recalled by some of the older amongst us, when such a day
Was treated with respect, and hearts were gay;
When friends of some standing met and fed their stomachs.

And through it all (the day—not one of the stomachs afore-mentioned) a real Thanksgiving ran—
When dinner called for cider, pumpkin tart, and
Oysters, and many another bit of food relished by all.

The investigation of deposits of natural sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt) in Western Canada by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, has proven up tonnage of hydrous sodium and magnesium sulphates in excess of 100,000,000 tons. The nature of the salts is such that a large amount of research and experimental work in semi-commercial and commercial plants is necessary in order to devise proper methods of harvesting and drying the salts.

The American Invasion

By Arthur Heming

They couldn't help it. They had to raid Canada . . . when they saw a fine lot of business chances over here. But we didn't kill them at the Border . . . instead, we made them our friends. Now they're here to stay, and we're nearly tickled to death about it, because they make bully Canadians. But they get homesick just the same. They still remember and love the land from which they came. Why shouldn't they? And that's just why we ought to do everything we can to make them happy. I'm doing my share. I've just brought them a charming selection of American paintings by Wm. S. Robinson, N.A., Guy Wiggins, A.N.A., Geo. M. Bruestle, A.N.A., and Frank A. Bicknell, A.N.A. They are now on view at J. Merritt Malloney's Gallery, Limited, 66 Grenville St., Toronto; and you ought to see them. They range in size from 5 x 6 inches to 40 x 50 inches, and in price from forty dollars to three thousand dollars. Their sunshine and shadow, color and arrangement, poetry and charm, will not only thrill every American-Canadian with old-home pride, but will delight any Canadian. One of these paintings was awarded the First Altman Prize, of a thousand dollars, at the American National Academy. But any of them would make a perfectly beautiful Christmas present.

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AT THE THEATRE

Viennese

By HAL FRANK

"The Silver Swan," now showing at the Princess Theatre before going into New York, is a delightful operetta chiefly notable for the beautiful production given it by Herman Gantvoort. The musical score of the noted French composer, H. Maurice Jaquet, is clever and workmanlike, but lacks originality and outstanding melodic appeal. The libretto is excellent, providing an abundance of humour and appealing characterization. It needs, however, to be tightened up and pruned. The play is at least half an hour too long.

The scene is an inn. "The Silver Swan," in Vienna. Here the gay officers of the military foregather to drink beer and wine and make love to the ladies of the opera. The plot is furnished by a complication of intrigues that involve the commander of the garrison, General Von Auen and his wife, the Princess Von Auen; his nephew, Capt. Von Orten and his fiancée, the Countess Gabrielle; two rival ladies of the opera, Hortense Sorba and Alexandrine.

The piece is beautifully staged, the settings artistic and the costumes colorful and charming. And the company is one of the strongest in operetta seen here for some time. Edward Nell, Jr., who will be remembered from "The Vagabond King," sings and acts the role of the romantic Capt. Von Orten in splendid style and he is supported by Vivian Hart as Gabrielle, who possesses a light clear soprano of high quality. Lina Abarbanel, whose name has been associated with many prima donna roles in operetta, gives a fascinating character study of the Princess Von Auen. Florence Ames in the role of the amorous, if deceitful Princess Von Auen provides an superbly comic and clever characterization as one has seen in any operetta. His performance is one of the high-spots of the show. Fine work is also done by Robert G. Pitkin as Gurlitt, the opera manager, Myrtle Clark as Hortense Sorba and Ninon Bunyca as Alexandrine. Harry Miller (Seppel) and Laine Blaire (Donise) as the inn-keeper and his sweetheart supply a secondary love interest attractively and Miss Blaire dances with delectable grace. The chorus is large and good-looking and sings in superior style, particularly the male chorus. The dances are pleasingly arranged and some capital adagio work is supplied by Flawn and Jardon.

Early Shaw

By HERBERT W. MANNING

ONE of the brightest spots in Toronto's theatrical season, and an event which will shed brilliance in any Canadian city which his company visits, is the return of Maurice Colbourne in the comedies of George Bernard Shaw. Mr. Colbourne, in association with Barry Jones, introduced Shawian repertoire to Canada last year, and the wit of G.B.S. presented by such capable artists so favored Canadian theatrical fare that the reception accorded this season by theatregoers is in the nature of a triumphant acclamation. Canadians, to be sure, are far from unfamiliar with the work of the Irish dramatist as presented by a number of distinguished visitors, but what marks the work of Mr. Colbourne's company is the completeness and discrimination which ensures that not one bit of characterization, not one thrust or epigram goes astray. No finer tribute can be paid than to say that here is the very essence of Shaw-Shaw as the dramatist himself wishes it.

For his Toronto opening on Monday evening last, Mr. Colbourne chose "The Philanderer," one of the lesser-known plays and one which is classed by no one, including G.B.S., as among his best. It is, however, remarkable from many aspects. Written in 1893, it was the first play to be completed by Shaw himself, one earlier work having been in collaboration with William Archer. It was at first considered technically unsuitable for production in the same year by J. T. Grein, privately at the Independent Theatre, London. Grein, incidentally, who was among the moving spirits of the theatre at the time, still yields a cultured pen on one of the leading London publications.

America did not see "The Philanderer" until 1911 when it was produced



IMPRESSION OF MODERN RUSSIA
A conception of the Duncan Dancers who will be seen in recital at Massey Hall, Nov. 2nd, afternoon and evening.

at the Little Theatre in Chicago, but subsequently, with the growing popularity of Shaw, it has been frequently produced, but still remains comparatively unfamiliar to many who consider themselves devoted patrons of Shaw.

More remarkable than its history is the play itself. Written just at a time when feminism was making its first feeble appearance, it is a deft satire on "Discipline" and the "new woman." To this day, unbelievable as the thought may seem, the play remains undated. Despite the fact that untold "isms" have come and gone since Ibsen, despite the willing accord of any degree of "newness" to woman, with no excitement on the part of the world anywhere, Shaw has penetrated so deeply into the essential character of woman and the follies of men, that the play is as vital to-day—possibly more so—than when it was written thirty-six years ago.

"The Philanderer" is essentially gay and light-hearted and despite a rather misty back-history to his old friend the medical profession, Shaw dances his characters before his audience with no great lesson to drive home, nor any very serious comment to make on men or affairs. Hardly a character takes himself or herself seriously at any time, despite the fact that the impudence of marriage is constantly at hand. It is as delicate a piece of fun-making as has ever been written, and combined with excellent characterization, it is glorious comedy.

The Philanderer is, of course, Barry Jones, and the fact that possibly none of the younger English artists have gained a greater following in this country, tells in a word of the way he handles the title role. The same engaging, whimsical personality which scored for him his great success as Mago in the New York run of "The Road to Rome," in which he tended the elephants of his mighty brother Hamid, is very much to the fore in "The Philanderer" and without Mr. Jones' lightness of touch, many of the deeper moments (if such there be) would be utterly spoiled. Mr. Jones is, of course, well-known in Toronto through his appearance in stock and his many followers will see in "The Philanderer" one of his most delightful characterizations.

Mr. Colbourne's art, to say nothing of the direction which he gives to the whole company, hardly requires comment. His restraint as Dr. Paramour, a secondary role in "The Philanderer," serves only to emphasize that finish and excellence of presence and diction, which makes him the fine actor he is. This year Mr. Colbourne is introducing to Canada a new leading lady, Margaret Rawlings, and her work in the most difficult role of "The Philanderer" will undoubtedly create a desire in Canada to see her a frequent visitor. Miss Rawlings possesses those essentials of a fine actress, voice, face and figure remarkably combined for the portraying of feeling of any kind. Possibly in the earlier acts of "The Philanderer" she tends somewhat to the over-dramatic for the introduction to such a good-humored piece, but her power to captivate an audience is undoubted.

The excellence of the supporting cast is so good as to contrast remarkably with that of so many companies which follow stars. Philip Chisholm Con-

stance, Delissier, Rude Pott, Peter Spagnoletti and Lambert Larking are all of the type to lose nothing of the sparkle which Shaw distributes so liberally among all his characters. Incidentally Lambert Larking's portrayal of the retired army officer—one of the truest types of the English stage—elevates the part to one of the most delightful of the entire evening.

Mr. Colbourne, Mr. Jones and the entire company have put much in the way of preparation into their season in Canada, and the result is exceedingly worth while. Their visit will rank among the best things of the current year.

La Argentina

By CONSTANCE C. MACKAY

THE appearance of La Argentina at Massey Hall on October 23rd was a triumph for herself and a justification for those of us who had so enthusiastically sung her praises before her appearance last year. The interpretations she gave a year ago were undoubtedly inferior to her usual performances in fascination and beauty, and though it was obvious to her worshipping admirers, of whom I am certainly one, that the cause was the poor stage, and the chill of a strange audience, it was extremely disappointing. This year she danced as one has seen her in Paris, with all the intoxicating charm she exercises before her loudly cheering audiences there, with tragic appeal, the irresistible comedy, and the languorous beauty that brings tears to one's eyes.

It is hard to say by what means in particular she creates her spells—for certainly they are near to witchcraft. She is lovely to look at and makes the most of her unusual mouth and large eyes; her figure is handsome, and her arms and hands, with their form and graceful movement, contribute to the enchantment. Her dances she creates herself, and there is in them an infinite variety within the limits of the type of dance she interprets. Costume is so artfully made a part of the dance that one cannot imagine the one without the other. Her costumes become in her hands so expressive as to attain the dignity of a musical instrument, and her heels add to their rhythm. Even her shadow is put to use. On stages better adapted to her dancing than that of Massey Hall, she has directed on her three strong lights, casting three shadows about her. Viewed from balcony or gallery, in certain dances she seems to be playing with her spells—gathering them in her arms, to let them escape again; I cannot think this effect is accidental, when the artist is La Argentina.

Her program this year contains a number of new interpretations, along with some of the old ones. The most striking of the familiar numbers is always the ritual dance for driving away the evil spirits, from De Falla's "L'Amour Sorcier." The tragic earnestness of her expression and of every gesture, the impression created of an age-old rite, the poses suggestive at all times of the figures on primitive Greek vases, make this dance stand out among those of more purely Spanish atmosphere in her repertoire. Another dance, new this time, of "foreign" atmosphere, and displaying her extraordinary gifts in the comic field is the Cuban dance, "Cielo de Cuba." In the comic, La Argentina is surely unique among great dancers. Here we have a curious and irresistible mingling of the naive and the Spanish; the conventional Spanish dance, but interpreted with flat feet and prominent elbows. Every trill of the charming white costume added to the delicately humorous mood of the dance that called forth the quiet laughter La Argentina alone knows how to evoke. In this and in other dances where, as comedian, she allows herself to flirt outrageously with her audience, she was utterly enchanting.

We have her in another character entirely in the Gypsy dance, "El Gato." Here the rich voluptuousness of the Spanish beauty, the flaunting attractiveness of the costume, are transformed once more into a little scaredurchin, dancing to charm, but ready to fly before the expected blows, or equally ready to exchange abusive epithets with any corner. This dance is full of a pathos that shows us a new aspect of La Argentina's genius.

The other dances are all interpretations of the purely Spanish dance, extraordinary in their variety. One of the loveliest, is the new "Andalouse Sentimentale." This was selected for the opening dance, and it is one of the extraordinary powers of the dancer, to be able to cast over her audience from the beginning, despite the momentary storm of applause, the soft languorous atmosphere of this number. Almost without realizing it, one is caught into the sweet rhythms of this movement, and one's whole personality is given over to the dancer for the evening. The openings of La Argentina's dances are always amazing in their ability to place the audience in the mood of the dancer. The suddenness of her appearance, and the stillness of the pose in her black and white costume for the Albeniz "Danza No. 5," never ceases to leave

(Continued on Page 14)

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MUSICAL EVENTS

First Twilight

By HAL FRANK

THE first twilight program for the season of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra started very auspiciously with an audience that packed Massey Hall to the doors. The orchestra contains almost the same personnel as last year and seems in excellent shape. Its performance of Tchaikovsky's B Minor Symphony Pathétique was highly creditable, the fine work of the strings and the woodwinds being particularly notable. The Symphony provided plenty of contrasts of mood, color as well as rhythmic liveliness and sheer melodic appeal and Dr. Von Kunitz handled these elements with excellent skill and understanding.

The guest soloist was the Canadian contralto, Jeanne Gordon, who needed no introduction to the large audience. Her singing of the Tchaikovsky aria, "Oh, Jeune Fille" from "Pique Dame" was splendid and moving despite the rather uninspired nature of the music. The Granados composition, "La Maja Dolorosa," an impressionistic piece, gave the singer greater opportunity to reveal the opulent, dark-toned color of her voice and was as a result much more successful. Miss Gordon further sang Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleus" and the aria, "Mon Coeur" from "Samson et Delilah" in delightful style. The concert was an eminently satisfactory one and a happy beginning for the opening season.

Note and Comment

WHAT will Massey Hall provide in the way of high class entertainment this season? How many world-renowned artists are booked to appear here? Do Toronto people fully appreciate just what it means to bring these artists to the city to entertain us? These are questions uppermost in the minds of music lovers as the concert season opens. According to latest information available there are several exceptionally fine treats in store for Toronto audiences during the next few months. It is announced that as a result of negotiations which have been conducted for some time, the following world-famous artists will fill engagements at Massey Hall under the local management of Norman M. Withrow, who has brought many of the most noteworthy concert artists to Toronto. The dates will be announced later. A notable event within the next week or so will be the appearance of the famous Isidore Duncan Dancers from Russia. These famous dancers have a background of classical music of Chopin, Schubert, and Schumann. To those are added a series of modern Russian dances which have proven a torpid-chorean revelation and created considerable enthusiasm in American and European musical circles. Fritz Kreisler, the great violinist, will also appear here in the near future. It is said that at one period of his boyhood Kreisler's

great ambition was to be a train conductor. Fortunately, this youthful ambition was supplanted by another ambition to excel in music. Today he is recognized as one of the world's greatest violinists. It is gratifying also to learn that Paderewski, the world-renowned pianist, will include Toronto in his American tour this season. Most of us are familiar with the history of this eminent musician and how he placed in abeyance for a time his career as an artist for the troublesome paths of leadership as the first premier of New Poland. Arrangements have been completed for a concert later on in the season to be given by Roland Hayes, the well-known colored tenor. Mr. Hayes is conducting another American tour and included Toronto in his itinerary. Another world-famous artist to appear in Massey Hall this season is Rachmaninoff—one of the great figures of contemporary music. As a composer, orchestral conductor and pianist this artist stands foremost in the ranks of the century's personalities. Toronto is to be favored also with a visit from Mischa Elman, the great violinist. Among violinists the Elman tone is spoken of almost with hushed breath as a thing apart from ordinary experience.

IN THE desire to create a better understanding of English music, Mr. J. Campbell McInnes will give a series of talks to be held in the Concert Hall of the Royal York on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 14th to 16th, during the forthcoming English Music Festival. Mr. McInnes is particularly well fitted to give these talks, as he was the teacher of Cuthbert Kelly, the leader of the English singers, was one of the original members of that now famous sextette, and was the first demonstrator of English folk songs, appointed by Cecil Sharp, Fuller Maitland and Lucy Broadwood, in order to revive an interest in these folk songs. He was a fellow student of Ralph Vaughan Williams, at the Royal College of Music, and the Sea Symphony was written for him.

Mr. McInnes was the first to give a recital of English folk songs in Toronto, and was a pioneer in introducing Purcell to Canadian audiences. The Tuesday Nine O'Clocks, organized by Mr. McInnes with the assistance of Dr. Healey Willan in the years 1921-23, had great influence on Canadian music lovers. The programmes were selected largely from the traditional songs of Great Britain. Mr. McInnes' talks at the Royal York will be free of charge to the public.

WIKTOR Labunski the Polish Pianist, brother-in-law to Mieczyslaw Munz, plays the Polish Fantasy of Paderewski, at the Twilight Concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday next, November 5th, at 5:15.

Labunski has been guest artist with the Symphony Orchestras of Vienna, London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, and in America repeated his European successes.

The Orchestra, under its conductor Dr. Luigi Von Kunitz, plays the Overture "Freischütz" Weber, the Finale, Symphony No. 6, "Pathétique" Tchaikovsky and the Irish Rhapsody of Stanford. Stanford's Irish Rhapsody is a novelty here. It is brilliantly orchestrated and is a fine example of the composer's fertile, versatile and masterful ability.

CABLES to Katherine Whitham Concert Management, from the London managers of Jeanne Dusseau's recital at Wigmore Hall on October 15th, state that the event was an unqualified success. The artist was recalled fourteen times—and critics were unanimous in praise of her work.

Madame Dusseau also sang with the Birmingham Orchestra, Dr. Adrian Boult conducting, on October 12th and broadcasts from the London Studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation on Sunday afternoon, October 20th.

SOUND and color have been successfully combined on the same narrow strip of motion picture film and the surprisingly successful combination will be seen at the Uptown Theatre, starting Saturday, in "The Dance of Life," the all-talking, all-singing, all-dancing picturization of the overwhelmingly successful stage play, "Burlesque."

The perfected sound-and-color process has been used to photograph and record a lavish stage revue in "The Dance of Life." The stage and performers appear in natural colors, the brilliant jewels, the gorgeous gowns, the dancing choruses and beautiful settings. Eighty dancing girls are used in the production and the sound of their steps and voices are distinctly heard. A 32-piece orchestra and the song of a

STANLEY MAXTED
Montreal tenor, who will be heard in recital at the Royal York Hotel on Nov. 2nd.

soloist are packed together on a single bit of celluloid scarcely more than an inch square.

The perfected system of combining sound and color on motion picture film is the work of scientists of the Technicolor Corporation, working with sound engineers of the Paramount studios. The use of this process in "The Dance of Life" is the first that has been successful enough to present to the public. "The Dance of Life," a story of life behind and before the footlights, is particularly adapted to the use of this medium. In the sequences where color is used, the elaborate stage presentations, which work into the plot of the story, are intensified and vivified by the use of color.

Boris Hambourg while in London recently gave a brilliant recital at a Soirée musicale given in his honour by his sister, Mrs. Reginald Coke, at her artistic house in Chelsea.

The programme, which aroused the enthusiasm of the distinguished audience, included an early Italian group, Manuel de Falla's delightful "Suite Populaire Espagnole," while the "Modern English School" was represented by John Ireland's "Holy Boy" and Hamilton Harty's "Butterflies." Amongst those present were, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beverly Baxter, the two gifted English brothers, Maurice and Constant Lambert, sculptor and composer respectively, Mrs. H. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, the art critic, Paul Kennedy and Reginald Wilenski; Mrs. Gossip, of the Daily Sketch, and Ashley Dukes, whose adaptation of Jew Siss has just been produced at the Duke of York's Theatre.

PREPARATIONS for the six-day Festival of English Music, which is to begin at the Royal York on November 13th, are already more than well under way.

There will be a galaxy of concert stars, choirs, music and dance groups involved in the numerous special programs and also, it appears from the advance outside interest in the undertaking, a galaxy of distinguished audiences. Despite the remarkable success of the Festival which the Canadian Pacific Railway has staged in other Canadian centres, none has previously been held in Ontario, — an additional reason for the previously-mentioned interest.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Willingdon, is coming to Toronto to open the festival here.

Perhaps the most interesting single item on the program is the American premiere of the most outstanding British operatic success of this century, "Hugh, the Drover," by R. Vaughan Williams. It was first produced in England in 1924.

Dr. Ernest MacMillan, principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will conduct and Alfred Heather, who produced "The Beggar's Opera" for its recent American tour, is in Toronto to supervise. Allan Jones will sing "Hugh" and Miss Beatrice Marson, the young Canadian who was featured in "The Beggar's Opera," has one of the leading feminine roles. Arthur Lismer has designed special settings and costume effects.

Frederick William Wallace, the noted Canadian author, is taking charge of the production of his sea chantey play, "Bound for the Rio Grande." This is a purely Canadian work, built up by Mr. Wallace from the chanteys he learned from the lips of veteran Nova Scotian skippers of the roaring clipper ship days.

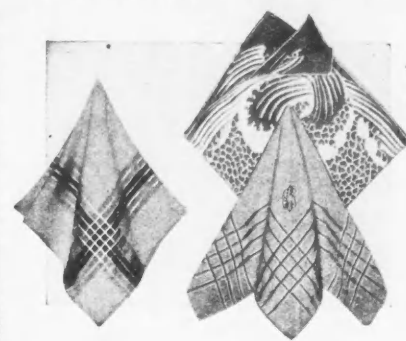
Sixteen picked dancers of the English Folk Dance Society are coming from the Old Land under the leadership of Mr. Douglas Kennedy. They appear with the famous English Singers on the inaugural program and also in a special series of Folk Dance Teas.

Among the other artists might be mentioned Felix Salmond, the cellist; Norman Wilkes, pianist; the Margaret Eaton Court Dancers; Herbert Heyner, the distinguished British baritone; Mme. Jeanne Dusseau, the Canadian soprano; the Hart House Quartet; Edgar March, boy soprano; the Port Arthur Ladies' Choir; the Ottawa Temple Choir; Dr. Harvey Robb, who will give a recital on the great Royal York organ and a special Festival Quartette composed of Helen Johnston, Lillian Evans, Herbert Hewetson and Harold Eustace Key.

Since the first announcements were made, arrangements have been concluded to have J. Campbell McInnes, a pioneer in the folk music revival, give a series of afternoon talks at the Royal York on the English music which is being given at the Festival. These talks are to be free to the public.

Radio

EARL SPICER, the Nova Scotia baritone, who sings over the C.N.R. radio hook-up on Sunday, Nov. 3rd, with the Toronto symphony orchestra, received his early vocal training at Mt. Allison College, Sackville. In 1914 he sailed for London to continue his musical training, but the war intervened and for the next four years he was engaged in active service.



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Who gave a very successful recital of Drummond's Habitant poems at Ogilvy's Tudor Hall, Montreal, is a former student of the late Bertram Forsythe, of Hart House Theatre. Miss Strathy has been acting in New York for six years, where she had the honour of twice appearing in Miss Margaret Anglin's "Electra." This is her first appearance in her native city of Montreal.

The war over, Mr. Spicer was free to turn to his studies. England's two greatest and best known vocal teachers, Victor Bezel and Frederick King, gave him rapid progress. In 1922 he gave his first concert in London and met with an enthusiastic reception. From that on, his success was assured, and in the years since then he has sung in many of the principal cities of Europe and America. He has had the honor of singing with Sir Henry Wood, the celebrated conductor of the London Symphony, a very high honor, indeed.

Mr. Spicer has refused a good many flattering operatic engagements. With his splendid baritone voice, he could easily become an operatic star. But this does not appeal to him. He is well known to the radio audience of Great Britain, having broadcast through 2LO, London, and associated stations of the British Broadcasting Company. He made his first appearance on the air in the United States this fall when he was heard over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company in the Fuller Brush program, sponsored by the Fuller Brush Company. He has already been received with much enthusiasm by radio fans in the States and has been secured as exclusive soloist for the Fuller program.

THE "rocket aeroplane" recently made its first flight with a human occupant. Herr von Opel, its

designer, had been secretly working on it for many months. At Frankfurt he took his seat in a small aeroplane which had no engine or propeller, but was equipped with a battery of rockets directly behind the wings. He was strapped into the asbestos-lined cockpit and the aeroplane was mounted on a rocket driven track which ran along rails until it struck a buffer, thus launching the machine into the air. The first two attempts failed because the flying rockets did not ignite after the aeroplane had been launched, so that it returned to earth. The third attempt was successful. There was a deafening din and Herr von Opel disappeared in a dense cloud of smoke, in the middle of which tongues of flame could be seen. He hurtled over the countryside, causing consternation among the inhabitants. After some minutes Herr von Opel landed with a resounding bump and several hoynes not far from a startled motorist, who ran to the aeroplane and found the pilot somewhat exhausted. The rocket battery was a mass of molten and smoking metal.

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Painstaking Idolatry

"BEETHOVEN THE CREATOR," by Romain Rolland; Harper Mussions, Toronto; 432 pages; \$6.00.

By A. RAYMOND MULLENS

THE late James Huneker—a man who wrote brilliantly concerning most of the arts and who was a musician of no mean attainments—said in one of his books something to the effect that no musician had ever written anything worthwhile.

Had Mr. Huneker lived to read "Jean Christophe" I feel sure that he would have felt his dictum something less than sound; had he read Rolland's "Beethoven the Creator" his confidence in his own judgment would have been restored.

With that irrelevance which is the curse of my writing I want to switch the subject for a moment to the art of the writer of blurbs for books' jackets. Let me quote from the packet of "Beethoven": "To those for whom the beauty of words is much this book will give delight. *Beethoven the Creator* will stand as a peak of achievement—a glimpse of the highest reaches of the human soul."

In *The Bookshelf* I was allowed to say—nobody remembers it now, I suspect—that blurb writers were frequently imaginative artists of the first rank. I award the writer of the last two sentences the sceptre and palm.

Those "to whom music is the ultimate expression" will not thank Romain Rolland for sugar coating Beethoven and his work with highfaluting gush and those "to whom the beauty of words is much" will, I believe, find the author's language sickeningly rhapsodical and his very ample use of the terminology of music largely incomprehensible.

Now this isn't a nice way to start the review of a book written by a man who is an acknowledged authority on his subject; I have said the unwise things I have said because I believe that this book about one of the masters of musical expression does the art of music itself a positive disservice.

For this reason. The man or woman who knows something of the science of music will make his or her own analyses of a composer's works; will discover the beauties of a musician's scores without the assistance of a languishing mentor forever using his pointer or panting into a student's ear the glories of every melody, modulation or architectonic scheme. On the other hand the musically uninitiated will be both bewildered and wearied by a multitude of musical illustrations which convey nothing to them and will conclude that Beethoven is to be comprehended only by the ladies and gentlemen who have studied such fearsome things as counterpoint, canon, harmony and fugue. And this isn't at all true. Your true lover of music can be profoundly moved by any of Beethoven's sonatas—or his symphonies even—without M. Rolland's elaborate and often debatable interpretations.

But to the book itself. M. Rolland's main contention seems to be that Beethoven was a unique phenomenon in music—a man who wrote every note under the urge of some spiritual inspiration. As we shall see later M. Rolland is a mystic. At the same time the writer insists that his idol was "a carpenter"—a man who delighted in the cutting and fitting of theme and counter-theme into a sound and satisfactory whole.

This the author illustrates by any number of quotations from Beethoven's "sketch books." I suppose that it can be safely said of any artist of a lowly book reviewer even—that

what he makes is dictated by some "inner urge." But every literary hack does not claim for his work that it is inspired, or, if he does, his editor does his best to rid the reviewer of this illusion.

Granted that Beethoven was a genius of the finest order, these very sketch books, to which constant illusion is made, would seem to prove that his methods were those of any composer. He conceived a theme that would serve very nicely for some chosen form and then, being a conscientious artist and not a loose dilettante, did the very best he could with it; reshaped the theme-germ, invented counter themes, used all the re-

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sources of musical science at his command to make the work in which he was engaged as effective as he knew how.

To illustrate: Rolland shows us the theme of the Eroica's first movement in various "states." The last form of the theme we are told came to the Master of Bonn as "a thunder clap." To the Beethoven idolaters what I am going to say now will seem the most damnable heresy. Heresy or not I believe it to be the truth. I believe that Beethoven found a useful theme for the first movement of a symphony—composed, as it is, of the common chord of E flat it doesn't seem so marvellously inspired, anyhow—and worked at it until it was in a shape that made the future developments he had in mind practical. That the movement as a whole is an exceedingly fine piece of work doesn't alter my conviction one iota that the theme was worked out in just the same manner as have been the themes of hundreds of less considerable works. Let me quote a passage from Rolland about the final form of the theme of this Eroica:

"Hesitation of the still troubled soul to follow the injunction given it by the invisible Master, the call to action, to the great destiny! And this throws the light of day in that 'October night' in which the bleeding heart of Beethoven received, in a clap of thunder, the heroic mission, and, for a moment, grew faint and wavered. But the imperious flood takes possession of him again and carries him along." Follow the notes of the Eroica theme. What possible service does Rolland do the music of Beethoven by writing such to me, hysterical gush? Who will love the Eroica symphony the more for reading it?

Examples of Rolland's style of musical analysis could be given by the score but the comment on them would be very much the same. The musician will find the analysis of the Eroica's *Durchführung* original and satisfying. That analysis and the interpretation of the Largo *emesto* (Sonata D major) are the only two that do not leave me faintly sick.

I HAVE said that Rolland is quite evidently a mystic. His section of "Beethoven" which deals with the great composer's deafness furnishes the most amazing evidence of this.

The doctors of his time seem to have disagreed as to the cause of Beethoven's disease. It has been attributed to catarrh, typhus, chills, a heavy fall on the back, and syphilis. But M. Rolland has a far more poetic explanation than any of these.

He has been talking to the Yogi, Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. And he has decided that Beethoven walked around in the state of Yoga, which is very unhealthy conducive "to the

brink of cerebral apoplexy or of mental alienation." Some of the Yoga, we are told have come out of their spells of Yoga with eyes red and bleeding, "as if by ants."

So there you have the explanation of Beethoven's deafness. His preoccupation with music was a form of going into the Yoga. Small wonder that early in life he was afflicted by deafness. Mons. Rolland communicated his diagnosis of Beethoven's deafness to a French doctor by the name of Marage—how appropriate *Mirage* would have been!—and the estimable doctor "wholly agreed with my suggestion." This theory of the writer's should constitute a solemn warning to many of us. If I find deafness suddenly overtaking me I shall know that ear specialists can do me no good. Too much Yogaing on the problem of how to make a living is the sole cause. No doubt a talent for writing more readable prose would remove the affliction.

Being a genius Beethoven, of course, was tormented by love. I will freely admit that I thought the section of the book dealing with his love affairs was going to be the most interesting. But alas! Rolland has been allowed to read endless letters and memoirs of ladies who figured in the Master's love life—but Rolland cannot reveal their contents.

Beethoven was an intimate friend of a noble family rejoicing in the name of Brunsvik. He seemed to have loved, at one time or the other, all the Brunsviks, including a cousin Giulietta who married "another." Therese Brunsvik seems to have been hard hit. Just how far Beethoven advanced in his relations with this emotional and at the same time peculiarly pedantic young person Rolland feels that he cannot reveal. It is all very romantic and mysterious but, at the same time, not a little irritating. Was Therese—However!

The book is beautifully produced. The type is large, there are many reproductions of paintings and manuscripts that a Beethoven lover will cherish. But that Beethoven was anything more than a very great composer the book does not reveal.

A Classicist

"A MODERN COMEDY," by John Galsworthy; Charles Scribner's Sons, Copp, Clark, Toronto; 798 pages; \$2.50.

By W. G. HARDY

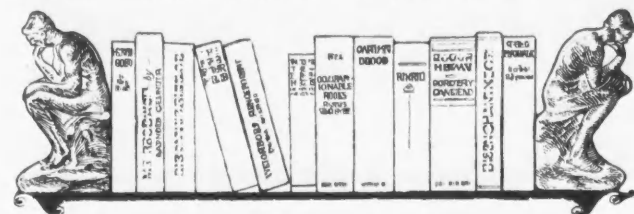
"THE FORSYTE SAGA" chronicled the passing of the later Victorians and the coming of "the waters of change." "A Modern Comedy," which picks up into one volume the three novels, "The White Monkey," "The Silver Spoon" and "Swan Song" together with two shorter interludes, is the story of the new England and the Younger Forsytes.

Soames, it is true, still moves through the pages of them all, as unchangeable and as tragic a figure as ever. But it is his daughter, Fleur, and her husband, Michael Mont, and her lover, Jon Forsyte, who are the puppets of the piece. Youth, so passionately desirous in "The Forsyte Saga" for the right to live its own life free from the entanglements of the Past, has its chance and discovers, to its bewilderment, that the tide of the new is as strong and as treacherous as that of the old ever was. If "The Forsyte Saga" established Galsworthy as one of the greatest of novelists the works which make up "A Modern Saga" continue his reputation. In all of them he has caught up the troubled lives of men and women and fixed them for all time in the serenity of his art.

Every time one reads Galsworthy, in fact, one appreciates anew his remarkable qualities. Like the Greeks he knows what is meant by restraint and a sense of proportion. In all his writing there is that leanness, that classic feeling for form and simplicity which marks the great artist. There is nothing slovenly about his work and there is always the impression that, like the best among actors and singers, he has, even in his most telling climaxes, something still in reserve.

This impression of restrained power is produced in part, perhaps, by Galsworthy's detachment and impartiality. No author is more sincere or earnest. No author sees more keenly into the ironies and injustices which beset humanity. But Galsworthy never allows this to betray him into violent partisanship or into excess of sentimentality. He is scrupulously fair to every one. In "The Forsyte Saga" our indignation may rise against Soames for his conviction that a wife, like everything else, is a bit of property. Yet the author makes us see so clearly the essential tragedy of Soames' life that our anger leaves us in midstream. We come to comprehend that Soames is, like the rest of us, the victim of his inherited prejudices and traditions.

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NIPSYA was just sixteen. Tonight, there stirred within her the dream heritage of the Celtic peoples, bequeathed to her by a father whom she had never known; and, while night was falling over the land, in her soul and in her eyes there was breaking a dawn...

"From her Cree ancestry Nipsya had inherited an intuitive knowledge of wild nature, but the days following that first soul-dawn were filled with surprises. Never as now had she understood the calls of the forest animals or the cries of the birds on the lake. Hitherto, she had looked upon these living creatures only as objects of amusement, or, more often, as a source of food and profit. She had made a study of them merely to outdo them in cunning and kill them without mercy."

"And here she was divining in them a sort of kinship. She was beginning to hear mysterious calls within her, and these calls, like a song of yearning, now faint, now louder, linked her to all those lives expressing themselves in so many different tones."

"But Nipsya herself had as yet no idea where to seek the voice that might respond to hers, nor, in fact, had it yet occurred to her to seek it."

(from the opening chapter)

NIPSYA

by Georges Bugnet, author of "Les Lys de Sang"

translated by Constance Davies Woodrow, author of "The Captive Gypsy"

\$2.50

LOUIS CARRIER & CO. at the Mercury in Beaver Hall Square, Montreal



Jacket design for "Farewell to Arms", by Ernest Hemingway (Scribner's), which will be reviewed next week.

WORKS FROM CANADIAN PENS

NIPSYA

\$2.50

by Georges Bugnet, translated by Constance Davies Woodrow.

A story of exotic beauty, treating of the "growing up" of an Indian girl who is not wholly Indian. The dream-heritage of the Celtic peoples, bequeathed to her by a father whom she never knew, stirred within Nipsya; and in her soul was breaking the dawn of womanhood.

THE GREAT FRIGHT: Onesiphore our Neighbor

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by Mudge Macbeth and A. B. Conway.

With the background of French Canada, from which Henry Drummond drew the material for his memorable poems, Mrs. Macbeth and Mr. Conway have concocted a yarn that bubbles over with good humor, depicting all the bucolic ambitions and pretensions, the love making, the foibles and weaknesses of the simple life.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN: Canadian Poet of Nature

\$3.00

by Carl Y. Connor.

Vividly and with a fine critical sense, Dr. Connor, now at the head of the English Department at Sweet Briar College, Virginia, here tells the life story of Lampman, whose work, in the opinion of responsible critics, approximates in beauty of form and felicitous studies of nature that of the great American poet, Longfellow. The book has a foreword by Dr. Ray Palmer Baker, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

THE DOOM OF CONAIRE MOR (Conary the Great)

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by W. E. Walsh, author of "Deirdre of the Sorrows".

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ALFRED E. SMITH

Soames and Irene and Bosinney. But they stand out just as sharply, their motives and their actions can be comprehended just as completely and sympathetically.

There is not space to do more than glance at Galsworthy's philosophy. It crops out again and again in the words and feelings of his characters. Soames at the end of "The Forsyte Saga" is left wishing and wishing for the beauty and loving in the world — which he can never get. Michael Mont at the close of "A Modern Comedy" draws in his breath as the sound of distant singing comes to him and he realizes that, although Soames is dead, his own problems are still with him. Sir Lawrence in "The White Monkey" tells us that for all our science and our progress we must admit "That enlightenment never can prevail". The white monkey himself, eating the fruits of life and scattering them but still oppressed by the haunting thought that there is something beyond which he cannot get at and does not even know, may sum up Galsworthy's sense of the futility of things. But side by side with this there runs through his writing, like a faint and golden thread, an admiration for pluck and doggedness. Futility — but the courage to go on — this might express, however inadequately, his attitude towards man and the universe.

This brief sketch serves to illustrate the folly of attempting to snare with words a great artist's genius. But, at least, on those who read Galsworthy the conviction grows that his works will not be ephemeral but that they will be, like the history of Thucydides, "a possession for all time." There can be no higher praise.

Governor

"UP TO NOW," an autobiography by Alfred E. Smith, New York; Viking Press, Gordon & Gatch, Toronto; 424 pages and index; \$5.

By B. K. SANDWELL

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, in his "Prophets True and False," characterized Alfred E. Smith shortly before the recent presidential election as "simple, boyish, straightforward and fascinating," and added: "He has never formulated any deep-lying political philosophy." These judgments are fully borne out by EX-Governor Smith's "Up to Now." Unfortunately the qualities of boyishness, straightforwardness and lack of political philosophy are not precisely the qualities which make for interesting political autobiography. The conclusion which one reaches at the end of the book is that "Al" is a much better Governor for a State to have than for an author (himself or another) to write about. Another conclusion is that he must always be vastly easier to re-elect than to elect for a first term; in office he makes himself felt by clear-cut, definite and courageous action, but he lacks both the utterance and the gesture to command the attention of people among whom he has not already held office. In the infinitely more efficient system of British politics, Smith could have established himself in the national arena by gradually working up from lower to higher cabinet positions, educating both himself and the electors as he went. No such process is possible in the United States, and his four terms in the New York Governorship presumably represent the sum total of all that he can now contribute to the political needs of his country. It seems a deplorable waste, and one is led to ponder over the problem of defeated presidential can-

didates, and especially over a suggestion made by Mr. Smith himself in this volume, that the candidate receiving the second largest number of votes in a presidential election should be given a seat in the Senate as Senator-at-large.

The Smith handwriting seems symbolic of the Smith character. It is discontinuous to the last degree. In his signature the name Smith appears as a capital S followed by six parallel and unconnected straight lines; three of these represent the M, the next the I, the fourth, which is slightly longer, the T, and the last, with a small tail to it, the H; a short horizontal bar over both the I and the T may do duty for the dot of the one and the cross of the other; no mark touches any other one. Even so one envisages Governor Smith arriving at successive decisions on weighty matters of State policy by totally separate acts of more or less intuitive judgment, as unrelated, and as unprepared for, as the strokes of his M. His book has the same character; it is a collection of unrelated episodes, some of them interesting enough, especially to those acquainted with the problems and personalities of New York State, but entirely lacking in the power of self-interpretation and self-dramatization which so vividly characterized, for example, the writings of Theodore Roosevelt. (Heywood Brown says that the present autobiography "reveals the former Governor as the most expert writing man who has run for the Presidency in our time," but either Mr. Brown's time or his memory must be amazingly short; can it be that he remembers nothing further back than Warren Harding?)

On the other hand, if there is no systematic thinking in the book, there is an immense amount of common sense. One extremely interesting and radical suggestion is that the whole power of awarding sentence in criminal cases should be taken away from the judges, and the disposal of the prisoner after conviction turned over to a board of expert criminologists; the judge would become simply the supervisor of the jury trial. An interesting page is that on the problem of executive clemency. Another deals with the expulsion of the five Socialist Congressmen in 1929, which the Governor very properly and very firmly opposed — an act which probably started the gradual return of the American people to sanity on the subject of the right to agitate for reform. Still another is that on the State Police, which Smith at first opposed in the belief that they would be used to suppress local liberty, but which he enthusiastically supported later on when he realised the inefficiency of purely local peace authorities to cope with modern crime.

It is amusing to read the views of Alfred Smith, the typical American Cockney, on William Jennings Bryan, the typical rural rhetorician. "I could not," complains Smith, talking of the famous Cross of Gold utterance, "find in the speech a specific place where he definitely promised what he was going to do to better their lot in life or where he even outlined what their complaint was." Of course he couldn't. The people to whom that speech was addressed did not want definite promises and would not have understood what their complaint was if Bryan had told them; they wanted to be hypnotised with rhetoric, and they were. Smith's own oratory is as plain as his writing, and inclines to the comic rather than the tragic style. He belongs to a class which is as steadily rising in political power in the United States as the class which Bryan represented is declining; and

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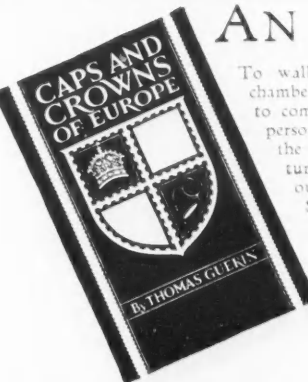
In this humorous fantasia for children, "Coventry" is a real place whether the little boy whose travels the reader follows is sent, for the usual reason that one is sent there. It has been referred to as "The Canadian Alice in Wonderland" on account of the extraordinary happenings there and the jolly characters encountered. Delightfully illustrated in colour and black and white by Christine L. Chisholm.

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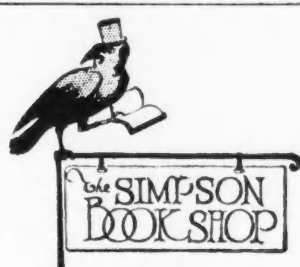
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Canadian Book Week

By JESSIE E. McEWEN

SO AGAIN Canadian Book Week! And this year it brings to us, probably more than ever, a gratifying realization of its purpose and the attainment of its purpose. Ralph Connor is in the forefront of "best-sellers," Arthur Stringer too, and Mazo de la Roche has repeated her prize novel success with the completion of her family epic. Martha Ostenso has penetrated the cold aloofness of the Canadian village and reveals to us much of the tragedy, much of the humour and all of the dear sincerity of that simple life in a tale of grim struggle and enduring friendship. There are others too, that one should mention; Peregrine Acland has a war book entitled "All Else is Folly"; E. Barrington has found in Cleopatra a worthy subject for a book to rival her "Divine Lady." Early in the year, Raymond Knister published "White Narcissus" and abroad as well as in Canada, it has received an enthusiastic audience. Something must be said too, of "A Man Seans His Past" for it has in it, all the cold bleakness of our prairies, all the bitterness of our impenetrable north and all the persistence of our pioneer tradition. Its style is direct; its purpose is simple and none of the poignancy of its narrative is lost in the translation.

But one could go on for paragraphs and pages, calling attention to new Canadian books and pointing out how they interpret the growth of Canadian nationhood, or in listing the Canadian books of the year, one might make an urgent plea for a revival of the Canadian essay or for a greater concentration on writing for the youth of our country. It would be straying from our purpose however, for it is not to extol the rhythmic

beauty of Canadian verse, nor to glory in the dramatic reality of Canadian biography, nor to point out new avenues of literary pursuit, that I am writing. It is, simply, to draw attention to Canadian Book Week.

It has many explanations. The cynic defines it as he does "Mother's Day," as the one week in the year when public opinion requires him to pay tribute to the literature of his country. The school child finds that during this week, at least, his literature lesson has, for him, a pleasing intimacy, for probably, for the first time, he learns that his part of the country, his roads, his lanes, his streams, his hills, have been the inspiration of Pauline Johnson, of Charles G. D. Roberts, of Archibald Lampman, of any one of our great poets. To the educationist too, it brings a comforting appreciation of his background and gives sincerity to all his literary interpretations. And to the average citizen, does Canadian Book Week mean anything? It means, of course, that on every hand, he sees streamers—"Read a Canadian Book," "Know Your Canada Through her Books," etc., etc. It means that he will have invitations to "Book Week" addresses and that, more likely than not, his next bridge prize or his next gift, will be a Canadian book.

But Canadian Book Week means more than that to him. With its advertising, its addresses, its book displays and its editorial notices, it makes him pause to consider just what a force is literature in the development of national thought. Into his train of reasoning there may come a long procession of historical facts to bear out the statement that it is a country's writers that lead it to a great national consciousness. He may think of Roumania, of Denmark, of Russia and probably of Estonia, and he will turn to Canadian books with a genuine appreciation of the power that is in them. And in turning to them, he will find recorded all of our traditions and he will come to understand that, by our literature, the divergencies of thought and of enterprise of our great country may be welded to unity.

From the point of view of the Canadian author, Book Week is of real significance. When it was first instituted, it almost seemed that it was his week entirely; that it was the one time in the year when he might, frankly and without fear of criticism, "display his wares." That day is gone, fortunately, and in the growth of Book Week to national proportions, the Canadian author can receive from it the inspiration that should give him. He does not have to call attention to his particular qualities; he has, rather, an opportunity to discuss literary advancement with his fellow countrymen and to find out directly, what is the interpretation that is being given his work. And in this closer relation between author and reader and prospective reader, there must be real inspiration for the author, there must be given to his work, genuine stability and definite purpose. For as truly as it is that a country's literature reveals a country's character, so it is true that writing can only be literature if there is in it knowledge, understanding and sympathy. So much for the Canadian author and his place in this great Book Week movement.

Canadian Book Week originated some eleven years ago; it came into being in a great movement for the development of national consciousness and as in any great movement, it made itself felt abroad. It would be interesting to know the number of Canadian authors who have, in that eleven years, received recognition in Great Britain and the



"HE NEVER SAID A FOOLISH THING, AND NEVER DID A WISE ONE" Charles the Second, "the merry monarch", does not look especially gay in the above portrait by a Restoration artist, Charles P. Nason. It is part of the Cyril Andrade collection exhibited at Malloney Galleries, Toronto.

United States, but although those figures are not available, it must be pointed out that the libraries of Great Britain are giving consideration to Canadian books, that the great clubs of London are asking for information about Canadian literature and that many of the British Isles are instituting Canadian departments in their libraries.

Truly Canadian Book Week is a national institution and, as a national institution, it has received splendid recognition for Canadian literature and Canadian nationhood both in Canada and abroad.

XVIII

"EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE," six essays by F. C. Green, M.A., Ph.D., Docteur de l'Univ. de Paris, Officier d'Académie, professor of French at the University of Toronto; J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto; 221 pages; \$2.50.

By R. KEITH HICKS

THE literature of eighteenth century France is essentially a literature that requires careful and accurate staging; by contrast with the generalized humanity of the preceding age, it is a particular record of humanity in the period that produced it; it smacks of journalism. For its proper understanding and appreciation it is necessary to construct for ourselves a picture of the life of the times, to imagine, however dimly, what people were doing and thinking and above all talking about. There is, in French, a large body of able criticism directed to this end, but for the English reader most of the available material aims rather at historical than literary exposition; it lacks detail.

This is the gap that Professor Green's "Eighteenth Century France" comes most opportunely to fill. His six essays—one or two were perhaps better labelled studies—illuminate the period from six different angles, offering a mass of material that is in part newly collated from memoirs and manuscripts, and in part a new presentation of facts and ideas already familiar to the intelligent student and the well-read layman. Mr. Green's method is arresting; he begins with a vivid picture of some incident or scene related to his theme and proceeds to build upon and around it a constructive treatment of the subject; thus the chapter on John Law contains a realistic description of the kerk market in the rue Quincampoix, so convincing that no one who has ever put ten dollars margin on a penny stock can fail to go on and read the thirty pages on the world's greatest promoter. Admirably done also is the sketch of a historic evening at the Comédie Française, with Voltaire at the première of his Semiramis, and the borrowed ghost (from Hamlet) pushing its uneasy way to the stage through the throng of marquis and shouts of "place à l'ombre."

The book reads well and above all quickly; it is written and constructed even better than the author's French Novelists. Mr. Green has a trick of marshalling his evidence and keeping it on the march, so that a surprising amount of information gets itself packed into the thirty or forty pages of each essay without getting lost. As in the earlier volume, there are no footnotes and no bibliography, but it is doubtful whether the work gains in utility by this sacrifice to comfort; both specialist and general reader would be glad of more information, the former with a view to guidance if he would follow up the many trails that are opened in these pages, and

the latter in order to clear up his ideas about persons or institutions casually referred to in the text; for example *parlement* and *philosophie* are not quite what they seem to the uninitiated.

The longest and best of the essays, *L'abbé Coyer—a Society in Transition*, comes in the middle of the book, but should really be read first, as providing a general sketch of conditions and a setting for the subjects of the other chapters. One could wish for an essay on the trend of philosophic thought during the century, but that would perhaps have broken the tempo of the ensemble, and no doubt Mr. Green will attend to it in his next, for it is certain that he has not yet done with the age of the later Louis; and we want more.

It should be mentioned that the remaining three essays deal with anglo-mania and francophiles, Fréron, and the censorship. Messrs. Dent, have achieved their usual excellent standard of bookmaking, and the proof-reading has been efficient. Altogether a book to own and read once for entertainment and several times for study.

Honour for Seton

MASTER of Humanities is the new degree that was recently conferred on the artist-naturalist-writer, Ernest Thompson Seton. The College which bestowed this honor is the International Young Men's Christian Association, at Springfield, Mass., the largest one of its kind in the world, at present a college, but likely to become a university.

At the ceremony of conferring this degree, Master of Humanities, the following citation was read aloud:

CITATION

Mr. President:—I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, for the degree, Master of Humanities. Mr. Seton was born in England 69 years ago. He spent his early boyhood in the primitive woods of Canada, later in Toronto, he won his way into the Collegiate Institute and in 1879 was the Gold Medalist in the Ontario Art School. At 19, he returned to England where he obtained a scholarship which gave him seven years admission to the Royal Academy School. He was refused admission to the Library of Natural History in the British Museum, because he was only 19 years of age. Undismayed by this rebuff, he appealed personally to the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Beaconsfield. Through them, he received a life membership ticket, and compliment of the trustees.

During these hungry but happy days, he spent all his leisure in the study of the best natural history available. At 22, he returned to Canada, and settled in the then newly opened country of Manitoba. Here he had daily contact with primitive Indian, trapping, hunting, farming and camping.

The Century Company of New York was the first to recognize his ability as an artist, and commissioned him to make 1,000 drawings for their Great Dictionary. This gave him standing as an illustrator of animal and bird life.

At the age of 30, he went to Paris to spend four years studying art. During the 35 years which followed, he spent a month or two each year in the wilderness on the trail, in saddle or canoe, from the Arctic regions to Mexico, camping in the mountains and on the plains, seek-

ing the most intimate knowledge of wild life, which is the foundation of his remarkable animal stories, the first of their kind to be printed in this country.

Mr. Seton was a close friend of such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Baden-Powell, Rudyard Kipling, etc. He has won fame as an artist with more than 4,000 drawings and paintings. He has won fame as a naturalist as the hundreds of his printed articles and his well-known books testify. He has won fame as a student of Indian life in America. He was chosen as Chairman of the committee which organized the Boy Scouts in America, and was for a number of years Chief Scout of that organization. His greatest contribution to boyhood, however, has probably been through the Woodcraft League of America, which he founded and of which he is Chief.

Mr. Seton has the rare distinction of being a creative genius in the field of his many interests.

It is, therefore, Mr. President, a great privilege to present Mr. Seton for the degree Master of Humanities from this College.

Recent Canadian Books

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"WHITEOAKS OF JALNA," by Mazo de la Roche; Macmillan's, Toronto; \$2.

"THE YOUNG MAY MOON," by Martha Ostenso; Dodd, Mead & Co., Toronto; \$2.

"A NATIVE ARGOSY," by Morley Callaghan; Macmillan's, Toronto; \$2.

"ALL ELSE IS FOLLY," by Peregrine Acland; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.00.

"THIS THING CALLED LOVE," by Louis Cunningham; Louis Carrier, Montreal; \$2.

"THE GLEAMING ARCHWAY," by A. M. Stephen; Dents, Toronto; \$2.

"NIPSYA," by Georges Bugnet; translated by Constance Davies Woodrow; Louis Carrier, Montreal; \$2.50.

"THE RUNNER," by Ralph Connor; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.

"THE GREAT FREIGHT: ONE-SIPHORE OUR NEIGHBOR," by Madge Macbeth and A. B. Conway; Louis Carrier, Montreal; \$2.

"WHITE NARCISSUS," by Raymond Knister; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; \$2.00.

Non-Fiction

"LORD DURHAM," by Chester W. New; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$6.50.

"THE RISE AND FALL OF NEW FRANCE," by George Wrong; 2 vols. \$10.00.

"THE STORIES OF THE STREETS OF QUEBEC," by Blodwen Davies; Louis Carrier, Montreal.

"ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN: CANADIAN POET OF NATURE," by Carl Y. Connor; Louis Carrier, Montreal; \$3.00.

"EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE," by Frederick C. Green; Dents, Toronto; \$2.00.

Verse

"IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN," by Joseph Easton McDougall; Macmillan's, Toronto; \$1.00.

"BEYOND THE ROAD'S END," by Warwick Chipman; Dents, Toronto; \$1.00.

A Book for Girls

"MAGIC FOR MARRIGOLD," by L. M. Montgomery; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

SOME years ago, Miss Lucy Montgomery won the hearts of all girls when she wrote "Anne of Green Gables," and incidentally made Prince Edward Island, the scene of the story, the most popular summer resort in Canada. It is seldom that a really good—*not* goody-goody—book for girls is written. An interesting book for boys is more easily found than one which provides genuine entertainment for girls. Miss Montgomery, however, really understands her young audience and its literary requirements, and writes just such a book as a girl likes to possess. Marigold Lesley, the heroine of this latest volume, might be twin sister to "Anne of Green Gables." Of course, the Lesleys are a very superior family, and Marigold has more than her share of trouble in making her mischievous deeds accord with the family traditions. She and her grandmother got on remarkably well in spite of Marigold's fondness for the unusual. There is a formidable array of aunts and uncles, most of whom are soon forgotten. The Wood Men, although not a relative, is one of the most attractive characters, and deserves well of the community. Marigold, like Anne, is a young person of simple beliefs, and is rather disconcerting in her familiarity with heavenly things. However, though she may truthfully be called old-fashioned, she is neither port nor smart, and is really the kind of youngster who would make a satisfactory companion on a long walk. She loves the beauty of her country home, Cloud of Spruce—and we shall expect to hear more of this delightful young person.

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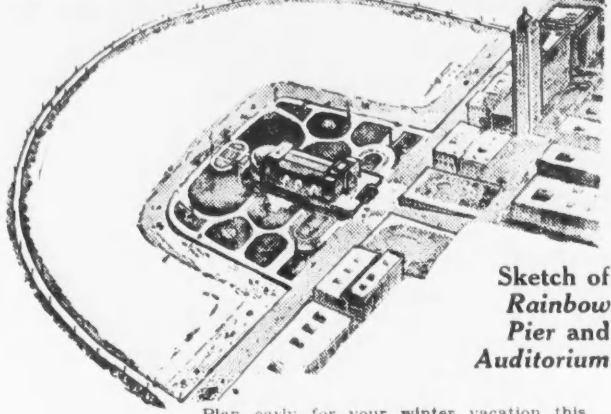
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People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

OF English-speaking writers, Dr. E. J. Dillon probably has the most thorough acquaintance with the Russian people, literature and language. Dr. Dillon, who is an Irishman by birth, recently revisited the land of Russia, with which he was so familiar in pre-war days. In a recent issue of the *Contemporary Review*, Dr. Dillon gives his impressions of the Russia of to-day, and the article makes entertaining reading.

"My longing to return to the country which I had known under three Tsars," says Dr. Dillon, "was so strong that it overcame the formidable obstacles which my failing health presented, and I set out alone for Leningrad and Moscow. My visit had no controversial object, no pet theory to demonstrate. The fact that I am a creditor of the Soviet government which confiscated nearly everything I possessed did not enter into my calculations. I went to view things as they are, and not as I might deem they ought to be."

Dr. Dillon admits that the old order had utterly vanished. He does not condemn present rule, but impresses the reader with the extraordinary vigor of the new Russian state.

"They have shown themselves," said he, "able and resolved to meet emergencies and to fructify opportunity. Their way of dealing with home rule and the varied nationalities is a masterpiece of ingenuity and elegance. None of the able statesmen of to-day in other lands has attempted to vie with them in their method of satisfying the claims of minorities. In all these enterprises they are moved by a force which is irresistible. . . . To me it seems to be the mightiest driving force for good or for evil in the world to-day."

Dr. Dillon's own misfortunes under the new regime have not embittered him in the least or prevented him from dealing fairly with the new government in Russia.

THERE are few citizens of British descent who are not acquainted with that spirited hunting song "Dye ken John Peel?" On the seventeenth of October, the centenary of the writing of that song was observed, when hundreds met at Caldbeck in the Cumberland fells, to bring back the memory of the famous huntsman, "with his coat so gay." Ben Goddard, Cumberland huntsman, dressed as Peel and clutching one of Peel's hunting-horns, led the way. As the hunt passed Peel's grave, all the members bared their heads. A farmer eighty-seven years of age observed: "I really kenned John Peel when I was a boy. He was a wild rider and a fine man. There isn't his equal here today."

There was a rector in the neighborhood who thought that John Peel was too fond of hunting and paid too little attention to the support of his household. To most of us, however, John Peel will remain a popular figure who has added much to the gaiety of hunting.

IT SEEMS that Mr. William B. Shearer achieved fame of a sort when he set about the task of creating distrust between England and America by making the latter suspicious of Britannia's desire to rule the waves. To the end of making the Seven Seas safe for United States' democracy, Mr.

Shearer did all in his power to keep the shipyards of his native land busy, and, for his zeal in behalf of the U. S. Navy, is said to have received substantial sums from various corporations who desired to have a large navy for their own profit. Mr. Shearer has succeeded in making himself a public figure—and also has attracted attention by publishing one of the most startling pamphlets of modern times. In "The Cloak of Benedict Arnold," this feverish patriot delivered himself of these alarming sentiments:—

"The crucible that once produced red blood and sturdy hearts will surely give us a leader, a Paul Revere, sounding the alarm and riding like hell over these Babylonian architects who would take us from the sea and who are spreading the cloak of Benedict Arnold over the younger generation and driving seditious nails in the cross of national crucifixion."

Now, what it is all about we do not know; but this is no drawing-room language. In fact, Mr. Shearer's invectives bring back the bad old days when politicians called each other all manner of names and the public was thrilled by the strife of tongues. We know better now, and Premier Ferguson and Mr. Sinclair are politeness itself, even on the verge of an election. As for the U. S. propagandist—

There is a mad patriot, Shearer, Whose ways become queerer and queerer;

The great U. S. navy He thinks is the gravy Oh, he is a prophet, this Shearer.

IT WAS Disraeli, we believe, who said that adventures belong to the adventurous. At any rate, the timid youth does not attain the heights. A young Canadian, who has been abroad for the last two years, bears testimony to the value of a valiant heart. This young Canadian—who belongs to Toronto, by the way—found himself in the town of Bayreuth, sacred to memories of Wagner. This young Greatheart is devoted to music and himself possesses a tenor voice of rare sweetness. In the course of his pilgrimage he came to the great Wagner's home and revelled in the treasures which the Master had gathered together. Greatheart was anxious to ascend the staircase and found that pleasant words, existed by certain silvery coins, won him favour with the guardians of the treasure. Eventually he found himself in the upper halls, where he walked about as he pleased. In the course of his progress he came to a door which looked mysterious. Nothing daunted, Greatheart made his way into a spacious bed-room, where, in a stately canopied bed, lay a venerable lady, evidently very ill. There was an attendant who was stirring a bowl of soup and who regarded the intruder with a doubtful eye. Greatheart, who has a kindly disposition towards all in affliction, proceeded to tell the sick lady that he was a young Canadian who greatly admired the works of Richard Wagner. The venerable lady became interested in the story, conversed with the young stranger and finally bestowed on him her autographed photograph. So, the pilgrim from the Dominion came away from that interview, thrilled to the heart by the courtesy which had been



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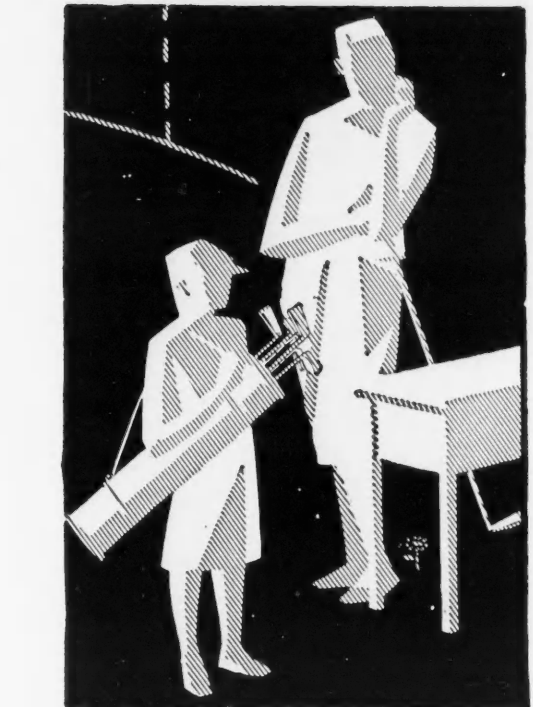
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shown him and clasp the picture of none other than Cosima Wagner. Some day, we hope that the Toronto man will let us reproduce that photograph, bearing an historic name. And here's good luck to the Toronto boy, who is off again, for two years more of study in Milan!

THERE is always some difficulty about giving a name, even in the case of the individual. When the whole British Empire is to have a change of name, the case is still more serious. The Right Honourable L. C. Amery, addressing the members of the Authors' Club at a recent dinner in London, expressed the hope that the time might come when a single name would denote the British Empire. Mr. Amery pointed out that "Oceania," had been suggested as the name for the Empire. He considered that "Britannia" would be more suitable. It will be a decidedly delicate business to make a change which will please all subjects in the Empire—or even a majority. After all, is a change needed? We have managed very nicely with a name which is generally known and there seems no good reason to change it. "Britannia" has been known for many years as the poetic name for England, and "British" is of wider significance. "Oceania" is clumsy and unmeaning. Some good folk are afraid of the word "Empire," because they are doubtful of the word, "imperialism," as if it were something linked to militarism. The true imperialism, on the contrary, implies responsibility and service, and is a noble word of Latin origin. So, until we have very good reason for a change, let us continue to call our commonwealth of nations the British Empire.

A CLERGYMAN in a town of Eastern Ontario was rather distressed when he found that some of the members of his congregation were taking politics so seriously that they were hardly on speaking terms. So, when he was calling one day, on an aged parishioner he took occasion to regret the degeneracy of modern days. The old lady, who is more than ninety years of age, shook her silvery curls and replied:

"Yes, indeed, elections are not what they used to be. Long ago, my husband and I lived in Toronto on Wellington Street. One election night, they brought John home with a cut on his face and two ribs broken. However, the other man was in a worse condition and had to stay in bed for a month. Ah, yes! An election was worth while then. Men were men in those days."

The clergyman was horrified by these bloodthirsty sentiments on the lips of such a saintly-looking old lady. He was about to protest, when he remembered that his parishioner had been born in Tipperary. So, he went his way, reflecting on how strange it is, that even the most godly old ladies seem to enjoy a contest. The grandmother is seldom a pacifist.

A MEMBER of the Prince of Wales' staff declares that his Royal Highness looks upon detective stories as a mental exercise, and when he has read part of a plot he puts down the book and writes out his own theory as to its solution. If there is a member of his staff with him they will play the Sherlock Holmes game in which the member of the staff takes the part of Watson. The Prince develops the plot to him and then gives his own solution with the reasons for his deductions. "Watson" then offers what criticisms occur to him, and these are generally immediately squashed by "Holmes," who is quite an adept at the game. Then the Prince reads on. Those who have played the game with him agree that H.R.H. would make an excellent writer of detective stories. Locked up in his desk are many personal attempts at authorship which are unlikely to see print or be read by the public.

THE appointment of a committee by the British Labor Government to report on the desirability and practicability of national parks for Great Britain is of the utmost importance to the nation. We have the ideal situation for a national park in the famous Dovedale area in Derbyshire and North Staffordshire, conveniently away from the immediate haunts of man, situated in the midst of some of the most romantic and varied combination of scenery in England. Dovedale is known to the people everywhere, and thousands visit it every Spring and Summer. It is a favorite haunt of the geologist, botanist, speleologist, archaeologist, pedestrian, and nature lover. Placed right in the heart of England, surrounded by cities and towns with larger combined populations than the whole of New Zealand or even the Continent of Australia, this natural fortification of noble heights, wooded hillsides, pleasing slopes, limestone buttresses, and rock and valley scenery without a rival, suggests a noble national playground, cathedral-like in its inspiration and architectural design, that should be reserved and scheduled by the State against despoliation. If, at the height



ON THE TRAIL NEAR JASPER LODGE, ALBERTA
Courtenay Ryley Cooper, well-known American writer, and his wife. Mr. Cooper's new book, "Go North, Young Man!" is an exciting account of the opening of Canada's new Northwest.

of the War, the Government of the day stopped the felling of trees in Dovedale when the nation was fighting for her existence and was gravely in need of timber, surely the present administration, with the consent and approval of all parties in the State will consider these few square miles of "England's green and pleasant land" in any scheme they may have in view for the preservation of our country, side, and hence save for ever this exquisite portion of central England.

HAROLD BEGBIE, whose identity as author of extremely provocative books was hidden in the pseudonym of "A Gentleman With a Duster," died recently at the age of fifty-eight. His talent was versatile, and he revelled in controversial subjects. He loved travel and paid several visits to Canada. He wrote novels—among which the outstanding one of his pre-war days was "The Hand of the Potter"—poems, memoirs, interviews, and articles of all kinds. He was a great personal friend of many people, including the late Lord Fisher, the late

Lord Leverhulme, Sir Oliver Lodge, and the late General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, whose life he wrote in two volumes in 1920. In 1926 he investigated the conduct of the chief prisons in England and, the next year, published his conclusions as "Punishment and Personality." "The Mirrors of Downing Street," a criticism of politicians; "Painted Windows," dealing with Church dignitaries, and "The Conservative Mind," which resolved itself into an acid commentary on Liberalism and Socialism, were all written by him as "A Gentleman With a Duster," and were hailed in some quarters as evidence of a disgruntled mind. He was the son of a Suffolk rector, and was related to the Haigs of Bemersyde. He began life as a farmer, only to relinquish it for literature as a young man.

One way for Commander Eckener to discourage smoking on the *Graf* would be for him to equip his Zeppelin with those dashboard cigar-lighters.—Judge.

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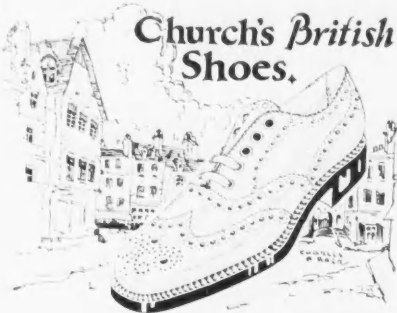
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AT THE THEATRE

(Continued from Page 6)

one as she begins the first soft steps, only to dance like a mad thing, with castanets positively singing as the principal movements unfold.

The accompaniments of Miguel Bordon are a vast improvement on those heard here last year. His interpretations of Albeniz and De Falla were excellent.

Note and Comment

WHILE not a superstitious person, Capt. Plunkett of the Dumbells, is not one to laugh at the vagaries of Lady Luck. Admitting that his famous organization has basked in the smiles of the Goddess of Fortune for the past ten years, he went back to London, Ont., to open his eleventh season—starting the second ten years at the same place in the same theatre and at the same time of year that the Dumbells gave their first performance in Canada.

The record of the past, plus the fact that Capt. Plunkett has extended every effort and resource to make this eleventh annual revue, "Come Eleven", the biggest, brightest and best of all his productions, would seem to make the prediction that The Dumbells will retain their position as Canada's premiere theatrical attraction for at least another ten years, an even more assured thing than the hope in 1919 that they would last to start out again in 1929.

With 1929 as his goal, we may expect great things from Captain Plunkett and his associates in the next ten years.

From the biggest comedian, Fred Emney, to the littlest dancer, the cast, chorus and staff have been chosen with the greatest possible care.

Al Plunkett remains at the head of the roster, while a new leading lady will be seen here in the person of Miss Betty Veronica, a Broadway comedienne of rare charm and ability.

Among the old favorites are Harry Binns, Jessie Butt, Morley Plunkett,

Scotty Morrison, Charlie Jeeves, Louis Cresser and the musical director, Howard Fogg.

A young Canadian dancer who has been featured at the Roxy theatre for the past two years, Miss Dora Marshall, will have supervision of the dancing, and will also play an important part in the revue.

The Dumbellettes, Capt. Plunkett's popular chorus of dainty Canadian girls, will contribute to the success of "Come Eleven," which is booked to play the Royal Alexandra theatre for one week commencing Nov. 4th.

FROM the superb novel "The Four Feathers" by A. E. W. Mason has been made a motion picture production which is said to be even bigger and more splendid entertainment than "Beau Geste." This is a silent production and has William Powell and Noah Beery of "Beau Geste" fame in the large cast of star characters. "The Four Feathers" opens a week's engagement at the Uptown theatre this afternoon. Fay Wray, Clive Brook and Richard Arlen also play leading roles. It is presented with musical accompaniment. It is a tale of cowardice becoming ultimate bravery and deals with a young officer who receives white feathers, symbols of shameful cowardice, from his comrades in arms. Rather than following out the edict implied by the feathers, namely, committing self-effacement, the officer, (played by Richard Arlen) swears he will make them retract their token. He betakes himself to the African Sudan and there stages the most exciting comeback ever witnessed. Through slashing combat with the wild Fuzzy Wuzzy tribesmen and through the yawning gates of death in the desert and jungle he finally effects a rescue of his fellow fighters, all Britishers. There are jungle scenes, actually taken at great risk, by Meriam C. Cooper and Ernest Schoedsack, that will keep you gasping. How these men succeed in taking animal-action pictures such as they bring to the silver-sheet and yet return to civilization with whole skins is one of the wonders of the age.

The street and cafe scenes in Sinkin, the Red Sea Port were never before shown upon the screen. All the little coloured entertainer with the performing monkey; Arlen's search for William Powell, the indescribable stone death house at Omdurman on the Nile where enemy captives are left to die by their tormentors, are outstanding and unforgettable scenes in this remarkable production.

A GREAT treat is in store for the dance lovers of Toronto in the coming of Jack Denny and his famous Mount Royal Hotel Orchestra. His presence will be welcomed at the King Edward Hotel in the combined Oak and Victoria Rooms on Monday night, Oct. 28th. There are few orchestras today that can boast of the splendid reputation of this dance orchestra. Denny and his orchestra were only engaged for a short stay, but Montreal soon showed their preference for Denny's music and now he is on his fourth season playing at this famous hotel.

HAROLD BAUER, the noted pianist, will play at his recital at Hart House on Nov. 7 a program that includes Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia," Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor, his own arrangement of Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Fugue and Variations," two Chopin compositions as well as single numbers by Debussy, Albeniz and Alkan.

"THE Ghost Parade", an Anglo-Indian mystery melodrama which is being tried out in United States cities has two Canadians in its cast. Critics in both Washington and Detroit have bestowed very high praise on Catherine Proctor, who as a Cockney maid provides the only comic relief in a play obviously designed to make the flesh creep. It is the first time Miss Proctor has played a role in Cockney dialect, and her ease and humor is enthusiastically lauded. Donald Blackwell, a graduate of Hart House, Toronto, is well spoken of for his attractive impersonation of a young English subaltern.

An opportunity came to secure the American Laboratory Theatre for the second season. There, last Spring, the hopefuls presented William Boyle's "Family Felling" for a run.

That was about all there was to the second season. But it was sufficient to attract one or two stray critics from the metropolitan press, who wrote encouraging words for their papers. Whereupon the organization called it a season and retired for serious meditation on the ways and means of launching a theatre which could, through proper intellectual and financial resources, devote itself to giving New York the best of the Irish plays on a self-sustaining basis.

After several years of quiet preparation—so quiet that at times it verged on the futile—a subscription season of Irish plays is being planned for New York. A youthful and determined group of Irish literary enthusiasts are behind the movement, and although its members are eager to disclaim any plan of formal invasion, it cannot be denied that only one of them had the foresight to be born here in New York. The rest have been filtering into this city for the past five or six years, each a fiery crusader who desired to do something about the literature of his native country. That something has been resolved into the Irish Theatre, Inc., which, after having functioned in a quiet way as the Irish Guild Players for a season and a half, now plans to take over the Greenwich Village Theatre and give there, in two weeks' time, the world premiere, no less, of Sean O'Casey's "The Silver Tassie." This is the play which created no end of a stir when it was refused production by the Abbey Theatre.

Starting on a subscription basis, the new group promises five plays of an undiluted Celtic flavor. Which is as it should be, for a glance at its letterhead reveals an executive staff bristling with such autochthonous names as Sean Dillon, Patric Farrell, Micheal Breathnach, S. Liam Dunne, Donal Flood, Frank J. Harrigan and Una O'Connor.

The germ of the idea for an Irish theatre rests, chiefly with Micheal Breathnach, a poet, whose name, for the benefit of non-Gaelic readers, may



MISS ANNE L'ALLIER DE MARCHETERRE

Who recently made her debut in Montreal at Tudor Hall, singing the well-known old chansons of her native province, is a pupil of Mr. Clapperton, of the McGill Conservatory of Music. This young singer is in her third year at the Conservatory.

be roughly translated into the more familiar Michael Walsh. Walsh, or Breathnach, when he came here several years ago, was seething with the intention of carrying on his country's literary traditions through the medium of a magazine.

Immediately, and probably inevitably, he became the centre of a small Irish literary band. It was made up of young people, some of whom had stemmed directly from the University of Dublin and the Abbey Theatre. Walsh's idea of the magazine got sidetracked in favor of the theatre. After all the theatre is an exciting proposition, even to talk about.

By one of those coincidences that are almost as common in real life as in fiction, among these newcomers to New York just happened to be a playwright, some actors and a scenic designer; they were able, therefore, to muster the necessary resources to put on three one-act plays. On Easter Sunday, 1928, the Davenport Theatre in East Twenty-seventh Street saw the first tentative burblings of this New York Irish Theatre.

The bill for that evening consisted of three one-act plays, one of which "The Post and the Goose," was the work of Michael Walsh. That evening also saw the first production in America of T. C. Murray's "The Pipe in the Fields."

The start was encouraging, if for no other reason than that it served to weld the actors and their sympathetic audience into a determination to carry on. A few months later the group took advantage of a seasonal hiatus in the Provincetown Playhouse's producing schedule and descended upon that theatre for a series of productions which, in addition to the three originally presented at the Davenport, included Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon," Padraic Colum's "The Betrayal," and William Boyle's "The Building Fund."

An opportunity came to secure the American Laboratory Theatre for the second season. There, last Spring, the hopefuls presented William Boyle's "Family Felling" for a run.

That was about all there was to the second season. But it was sufficient to attract one or two stray critics from the metropolitan press, who wrote encouraging words for their papers. Whereupon the organization called it a season and retired for serious meditation on the ways and means of launching a theatre which could, through proper intellectual and financial resources, devote itself to giving New York the best of the Irish plays on a self-sustaining basis.

The first thing was, of course, to secure the moral and if possible financial backing of representative New Yorkers who were in sympathy with the movement and who believed in the comparatively unexplored potentialities of the modern Irish dramatists. A proselytizing campaign was launched, and before long the youthful protagonists were returning to camp with assurance of support and co-operation from distinguished and responsible citizens.

All Summer the leaders of the movement have been scouting for a suitable list of plays. They consider themselves singularly fortunate to have secured the rights to "The Silver Tassie," a play which is reported to be highly provocative in theme and treatment. The second of its four acts is written in blank verse, a departure in technique which caused consternation among the directors of the Abbey.

Productions scheduled to follow "The Silver Tassie" are Synge's "Deirdre of the Sorrows," Michael Walsh's play of the Irish civil war, called "The Prodigal Son", and an expressionistic drama, "The Old Lady Says No."

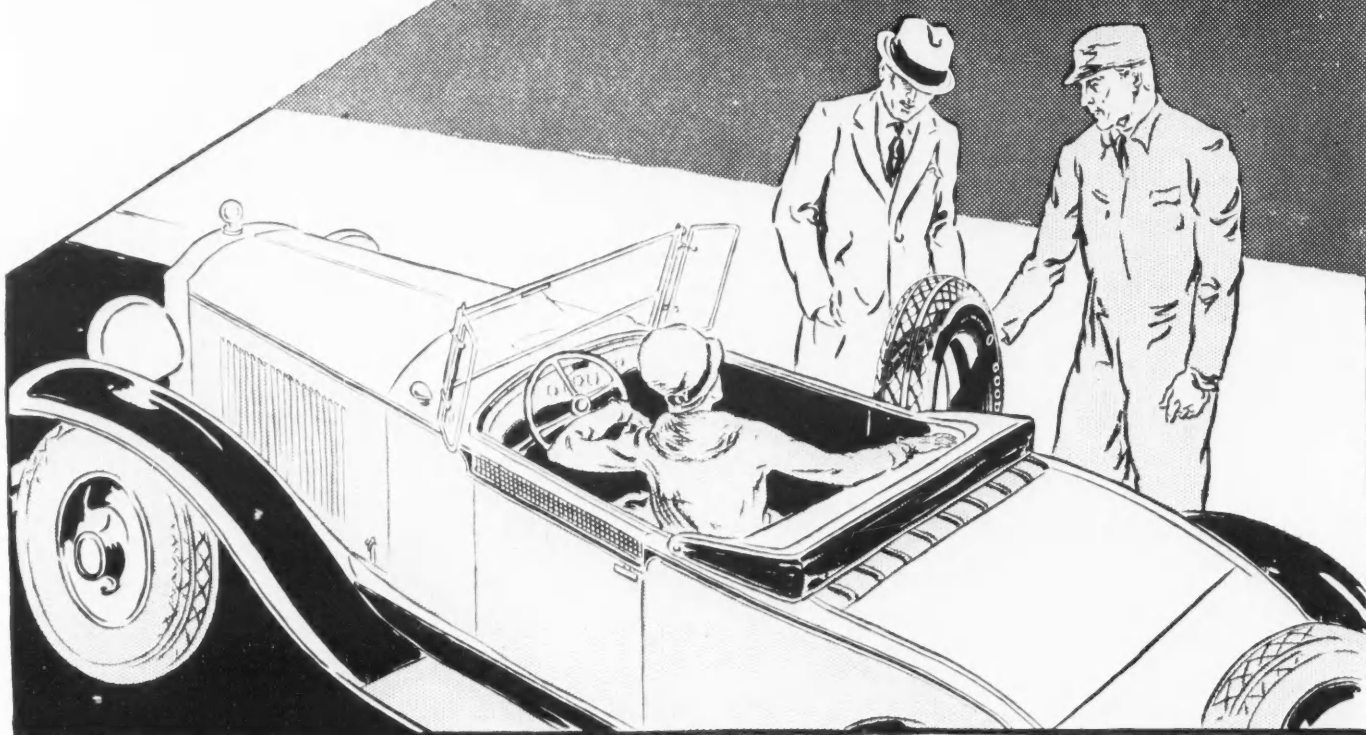
There's no sound more doleful than the autumnal winds sighing through the trees at midnight, unless it is that of the postman sliding the mail under the door on the first of the month.—Kay Features.

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A Fantasy

By HOWARD ANGUS KENNEDY

YOUNG CANADA (waiting for street car)—Great game, eh?

Canadian Literature—Er—Yes, I really think your adjective not ill chosen. In fact I was surprised to find how warmly interested I became. I was afraid I would hardly feel at home in that—er, that sort of crowd, if you'll pardon my saying so. One of my boys attends regularly, and writes about it with enthusiasm, in a style which—well, I confess it sometimes puzzles me. I have to get many of his curious expressions translated into ordinary English before I know what he means. I felt I really must come myself to understand what happens, as it interests him so much.

Y.C.—Who is this son of yours?
C.L.—Oh, the young fellow that does the Sports Page in the Daily What-d'you-call-it. He never uses my name, by the way. I doubt if he even knows I'm his father.

Y.C.—You his father! You look very young.

C.L.—I am. Younger than some of my own children, to judge by the way they—

Y.C.—Quick, there's a car now. No, it's full to the handles. Everybody's been to the game to-night. What do you say to walking?

C.L.—I always do. Can't afford the street car freight on sardines; and, anyway, I want fresh air and exercise. You've no idea what I've suffered living or half-living propped up in a crowd and breathing other people's breath till I've only been able to think other people's thoughts. I'm just beginning to get over it.

Y.C.—Come along then. But—are you going my way?

C.L.—I'm going your way, but I don't know whether you're going mine.

Y.C. (puzzled)—Which way are you going, then?

C.L.—I don't know—and it doesn't worry me in the least, though some of my children worry over it a good deal.

Y.C.—But where do you live? Where's your home?

C.L. (waving his hand around)—Anywhere from Pelee to the Pole. Everywhere between Belle Isle and Bella Coola.

Y.C.—It must be a tidy walk to some of those places. What do you say to coming home with me for the night? I've got a big spare room.

C.L.—Thanks. Yes, I'll be glad to. I always enjoy real hospitality, and don't get too much of it. People sometimes ask me to dinner, but more as a table ornament or spice to the bill of fare than for any love of me. I'd rather come with you than with anyone else. (They step out.)

Y.C.—I've heard of the Literature Family, but what exactly is this "Canadian Literature" that you call yourself?

C.L.—Just that part of the world's literature produced by Canadians. If a Canadian becomes an authority on the Tinted Timbers of Timbuctoo or the Camp Cats of Kamschatka and writes a book about them he's adding to Canadian literature though he may not mention Canada once.

Y.C.—Why shouldn't he write about Canada, though?

C.L.—Why does a pelican dive into water, not being a fish? Most birds don't, but that's no slur on the pelican. Most of my writing

children draw their scenes and characters from their own country,—and so they ought, if it's a good rule to write about what you know best. There are a lot of people writing about Canada who know worse than nothing of our real life. At any rate they paint our country only as the scene of wild backwoods adventure, peopled by cowboys, trappers, lumberjacks and Mounted Police.

Y.C.—Yes, I've read a lot of that stuff. One precious specimen had a "Mountie" as they called him, hunting a murderer long perilous months through a vast forest labyrinth from Edmonton to a spot I happen to know, within easy pick-nicking distance of that city; and on that same marvellous trip he actually found his way "from Calgary to Alberta!" Clever of him, eh?

C.L.—It's the same in the movies that our people swallow raw from the American factories. I've seen in one of these "realistic pictures of Canadian life" a wild Westerner setting out from a Californian bungalow labelled a Hudson's Bay Fort, picking up a new-born babe from its dead mother's side in some remote solitude and delivering it promptly from the same wagon at the door of an orphanage in Montreal. Any day now we may expect to read of a "Mountie" going off to suppress single-handed a bloody outbreak of Chicagoism among the turbulent Eskimo orange-growers up in Baffin Land, and setting back in time to rescue a whaling fleet from pirates on the stormy Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. . . . But don't laugh out loud in the street. It simply isn't done, you know. You'll get us both arrested for frivolity. Think of the effect on your position and salary!

Y.C.—My word, you're right! But what about the effect on your own reputation—for dignity and all that, you know?

C.L.—My dear man, the effect would be delightful. Some of my boys and girls are so nervous about my dignity, they stride the pomp of a funeral procession. They think it dangerous to let an occasional spark of humor, however natural, flash out upon a serious theme. To be sure, they are no more depressing than some of their brothers who are always lugging a joke in by the ears in a mournful attempt to make everything look funny. King David, hymn-writer as he was, is reported to have "danced before the Lord with all his might" when particularly glad, and the divine displeasure fell not on him but on his critic, the splenetic princess who questioned his good taste. Still, he never had the bad taste to dance the Black Bottom at a funeral.

Y.C.—I should think not!

C.L.—Life is a glorious mixture, an endless alternation "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso are twins, and march together arm in arm. My business is to give a true impression of life. A true impression, mind you, not a series of photographs. Life can't be photographed. A fairy tale may be truer than the lying accuracy of a snapshot. . . . I have some children, gifted with high technical skill and also a conscientious desire to paint life truly, who yet paint it all in the gloomiest of shades—I can't call them colors. Maybe the sombre hue is in the eye itself, the universe all darkened by the private

woes of one observer. The melancholy mind, with dismal diagnostic, imagines every freckle to be small-pox. Or, a whim of fate may have driven the unlucky wight into some sordid corner where never prospect pleases and every man is vile,—where the very cows in peevish discontent give sour milk.

Y.C.—I don't like sour milk, though Dr. Column says it's great medicine.

C.L.—Maybe it is, on occasion, for the stomachs they make nowadays. On the whole I prefer Doctor Solomon. He prescribes "a merry heart" as both food and medicine, a "continual feast," producing a cheerful countenance. You don't see that too often on Yonge Street, do you?

Y.C.—But this is College Street, and here's my dug-out. Sorry I've nothing more exhilarating than ginger ale to offer you.

C.L.—Never mind, if there's enough ginger in it we'll chant no funeral dirge to-night!

Nasturtiums

By J. R. O'CONNOR.

BRIGHT chalices of flame, what hidden fire

Sleeps in your lambent depths like mad desire?

Methinks some genie from the burning sun

Plucked out its very core and splashed upon

Your velvet petals colors so intense

They dazzle with their glow the seeing sense.

Flamboyant in chromes, oranges and reds,

Your gaudy beauty through the garden spreads;

And perched upon their dainty stems and slim

Your blossoms make the other flowers look dim.

Belike, lost loves the Rose treats with disdain

Find in your fiery cups surcease from pain.

Maybe the result would be better if reformers were chosen in a competitive examination instead of appointing themselves.—*Milwaukee Leader.*



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The BOOKSHELF

Brief Reviews

By L. L. FORBES

"COUSIN BERYL". A novel by J. C. Snaith. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 325 pages, \$2.50.

FROM the pen of that versatile and prolific writer, J. C. Snaith, comes another novel. Cousin Beryl is a somewhat rangy young person who is a bit slow about getting over the gauche stage but, like many another girl, when she does find herself she makes up for lost time, aided to be sure by the more lowly born Leonora E. Conquest and the rakish Dolly, the Lady Cornelia's "colt". There are delicious morsels in the book. The description of rural England, with the villagers walking humbly before their betters, the saintly vicar, the doughty old doctor and, commanding the whole situation, the redoubtable Lady Cornelia is both witty and true to life in many parts of that tight little island.

Lady Cornelia with her becoming voice and unlovely face and figure and equally unlovely disposition and ribald tongue is nevertheless a thoroughbred and took her ditches squarely, while Beryl Spencer-Lancelot-Chetwynd, who was an aristocrat but had alas a lesser strain in her veins, sometimes needed a bit of urging.

Birth and fortunes gave the bullying old countess all the breaks at first, but later Beryl Spencer-Lancelot-Chetwynd learned to use her talents and found that her pen could be quite as devastating as the "old harridan's" tongue. The term was the unfilled choice of one of her colts. Later, thanks to the sophisticated air of London, and being now well gowned and well shingled, she learns to use her tongue quite effectively too.

Modernity is a word much used by Mr. Snaith and a very good word it is to describe the atmosphere of his book. Quite up-to-date, completely free from heroics, sophisticated and abounding in humorous situations, it is a good book to take home to read over the week end.

"COUCOU". By Evelyn Pember. Macmillan & Co., Toronto, 215 pages, \$2.00.

COUCOU is a story that is briefly told. From the opening paragraph to the last the story moves swiftly and evenly. It is as clear cut as the piquant beauty of Coucou herself. Miss Pember does not waste words and she has a clear definite style that arranges groups of people naturally and yet gives each character its own individual silhouette, from poor Laura "who might get somewhere if she only knew what she really did want" to Edward who knew exactly what he wanted. The plot moves as swiftly to its dramatic close as a summer storm. In the space of a few days the people who holiday in Provence under Madame's hospitable roof disclose their real characters, but least of all do you know about Coucou, and yet it is because of Coucou that you learn so much about the others.

Through the pages of Miss Pember's novel darts Coucou light as a bird, a lovely thing to see—Coucou of the ringing laughter and the bright red dress; laughter that caused some perturbation in the elderly minds of those eminently respectable and proper ladies at Madame's pension. But little Coucou knew or cared for anyone but Madame and the three young men who were her shadows, and for them too much perhaps.

Miss Pember has a good style and her characters are very human.

"SAPLINGS". A novel by Irene Stiles. Rae D. Henkle & Co., New York, 311 pages, \$2.50.

IT IS fairly obvious from Miss Stiles' charming book that the author is not only a very worldly-wise young person but is also quite young enough to get her perspective at close range. She has drawn a picture of youth at its most formative period from eighteen to twenty-five, just at the time when the physical and the emotional are most poignant, while mentally there is still some confusion.

"Saplings" is the tale of a group of talented young students whom we meet first at the Zeld School of Art in London. From there we follow them to the Kopper Kettle in Merivale Street, which tea shop is a profitable business for Conrad March, M.C. and a rendezvous for the others, until the story reaches a dramatic but quite unexpected climax a few years later.

We follow Pauline March and Blaize Harvey from the time that Pauline at eighteen "felt so awkward and inadequate" until she is past her growing pains and at twenty-five decides that she may as well make up her mind to it that she is finally "grown up". How Pauline and Blaize meet life at the Zeld School and later having graduated, set out to work on the bigger problem is the theme of the book. They laugh and they weep,

they work and play and grow like young saplings in all kinds of weather. Pauline was a gallant little figure. Let those who cavil at woman's friendship for woman behold Pauline's loyalty to Betty Beaufort, that "beautiful child of misadventure".

That Pauline March was afraid of love and marriage was not surprising. Her home life and environment were scarcely an inspiration to set up a family altar for herself. That she was drawn to Blaize, whose home life was equally dead and unpleasant, was natural.

Adrian the cynical, no longer young, and Con, Pauline's brother who, having been thrust into the war at the too early age of seventeen returns a disillusioned product of the trenches, complete the principal characters of this clever and original book. Although Miss Stiles rather psycho-analyzes Pauline and Blaize she is never morbid. She has an alert mind and writes a very entertaining story.

"THE COMMON PROBLEM," a novel, by Sara Lindsay Coleman. Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto, 318 pages, \$2.00.

IT IS quite natural that Sara Lindsay Coleman should have chosen a little village in Carolina for the scene of her novel, for it was in just such a place that she and O. Henry were young together and where later they were married. But her style is quite different from O. Henry's. Her book is as serious minded as O. Henry's short stories are absurdly funny and his characters ludicrous.

There is a quaint Victorian taste about the story, that is very much concerned with love and loyalty and the really domestic virtues. It is a book that should be especially popular with young people. This is not meant to "damn it with faint praise". Not at all—books of this type have their place. For the sophisticated and the blasé there is much on the market, but the less worldly minded must have books too that are not twaddle, and The Common Problem is not that. It

has a very plausible plot that centres about two very likable young persons, Fay Laxton and William Walton.

Fay Laxton, the heroine, is a very human young lady whose robust virtues are the natural result of her Puritan breeding. She is also a very practical young person and that is a virtue too. But Fay did make a mistake it was a bad one. That time her Puritan head might better have listened to her heart. She jumps to a hasty conclusion and poor William does the natural thing; he bolts.

Dr. Holcomb is a fine upstanding character, and Martha his wife is a real woman. We may well thank heaven that we do occasionally meet such people in the flesh and that they are not always confined between the covers of a book.

Although the story opens in a little mountain village, the principal characters soon find themselves in New York and London, and even in France, where they manage very nicely too, as indeed they deserve to do.

Remembrance of Times Past

—NATHANIEL A. BENSON

I wandered once with you to Lyon-
nesse
Whose hours are as we dream all life
might be,
And lighted by your pale-gold lovelli-
ness.

I seemed from every sorrow to be free,
Youth shone eternal, and the stars
came near.

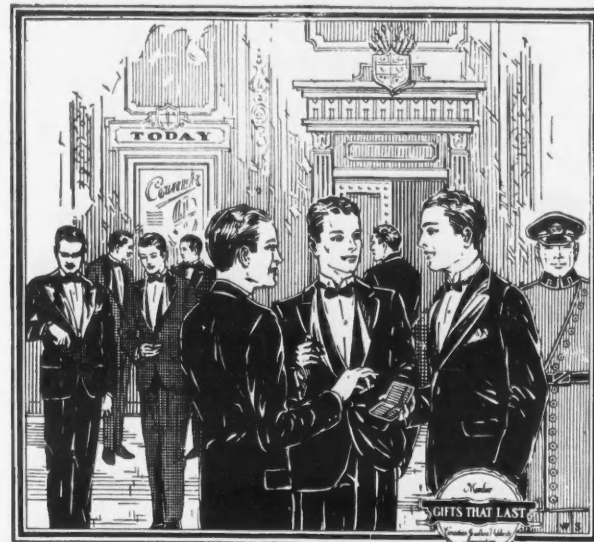
As we, earth's exiles, turned in singing
home
Across the moors, until we saw appear
The nameless violet sea with silver
foam.

That was long since—and I have never
made
That strange enchanted pilgrimage
again.

And now its windings from my memory
fade,
For I came back in darkness, wind and
rain.

I turned from youth—but you, being
unafraid,
Eternally in Lyonesse remain.

Since Nanking reports there will be
no war with Russia, the recent order
for 200,000 gas-masks must be for use
at the conference. —Korea Topics in
Brief.



"A good cigarette from a beautiful case, Bill—
thank you."

"There's joy in jewellery—and personality, too.
A correct watch, for instance, helps to relieve
the uniformity of men's dress on formal
occasions, Jack."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 2, 1929



MISS KATHERINE LEWIS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Lewis, of Ottawa.
—Photo by Paul Hirsdel



One of Winnipeg's prettiest September weddings this season was that of Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Delt, to Mr. Alan Davidson, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Davidson, Winnipeg. The bride and her attendants pictured here are: left to right—Mrs. A. J. Merry, matron of honor; Mrs. Davidson, the bride; and the three bridesmaids, Mrs. Lawson Glasgow, Miss Alice Davidson and Miss Margaret Lightcap. The bridesmaids' frocks were of turquoise blue moire combined with tulle, while the matron of honor's gown was of daffodil yellow. A pretty conceit was the panel of moire worn looped over the left arm, which extended into a miniature train, with sprays of roses and lily of the valley outlining its length.



MISS ALISON GILL
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Gill, of Ottawa.
—Photo by Paul Hirsdel

"All We Like Sheep"...

Women Who Slavishly Follow the Fashion

By ELLEN EVELYN MACKIE

"IT WAS at a smart tea the other day—" said a woman who has been living abroad, "that it first struck me how like sheep we all are. Paris says—*hats above the clouds*—line." Looking around among a room full of women, eight out of every ten had hats turned off the face. Mrs. W—, Mrs. X—, Mrs. Y—, Mrs. Z—.

Mrs. W— had rather a wide face and flat features. Hat off the face! Mrs. X— has long, thin features, rather like King Tut's wife. Hat off the face. Mrs. Y— has funny slanting eyes and nose like a rabbit. Hat above the eyebrow line. The fourth woman—but what matter? Hat off the face! About as individual as a row of radishes. I was rather flattering myself that I, at least, was different. But a glance in the mirror disillusioned me. My hat had even more of the *sheep dip*."

Sheep! We meet them everywhere; on the street, in the shops, at teas, at church. Women who slavishly follow the one pronounced style; who exploit the latest fad, regardless, who say the obvious; who think... But do we think? If so, do let us think up something original.

Where were our wits, for instance, during the era of the Simple Simon *cloche* hat? Not in our heads, certainly. Year after year the world of femininity was a vast army of bobbing cloche hats. Rows of mushrooms... Under the cloche hat the feminine face was a mere blur. Eyes and noses were practically extinct. Hair belonged to the dark ages. Heads existed merely to keep the hat from falling on to the shoulders. On the street no woman knew her aunts or cousins. Like moles, we were guided simply by instinct.

What a nightmare we must have been to temperamental designers. They couldn't chance us. Like children who cling to their favorite rag doll we were glued to our cloche hats. At last they ceased to be hats... merely roosters for our heads, a high fence shielding us from our neighbor's gaze. With a *cloche* hat pulled well down over the face in those days, one could get away with almost anything. Perhaps that's why we wore our hats all day. We could snub bores, fib about our ages, fire the cook, run up bills and calmly present them to his lordship, the man who pays and pays....

After all, there were things to be said for the *cloche*. But what a surprise, not to say shock, last autumn when we were suddenly confronted with the nude face. It all happened just like that! One night we went home, snug in our rabbit-hutch *cloche*. The next morning we awakened to find the sequestered nook desecrated. Some prying designer with ruthless scissors had slashed the sheltering front porch from off our head-roosts. Lo, we stood bare faced... sheep herded into the open.

Of course there was a rush for the rougepot. The lipstick and eyebrow pencil became a cult. Faces that had been tucked away under *cloche* hats and forgotten, were brought out and dusted (with powder), steamed, the wrinkles ironed out, eyebrows trimmed. After years of being buried alive in a pall of felt, the feminine face was resuscitated, salvaged and given an even break.

If the herd instinct in us ran only to hats... all might not yet be lost. But alas and alas! Fond memory brings the light of other days....

Days no later than last season when we broke out into prints. Prints, prints, prints like a glorified rash. Some of us blazed forth, sunbursts of shooting stars, comets, milky ways; whole firmaments knocked down at a dollar-ninety-eight.

With others, self-expression started harmlessly enough; tiny cubes, squares, angles and blocks; all the toys of the nursery pressed into service. Much of the household furniture was depicted on our ensembles... chairs, beds, washtubs, wringers... everything but the kitchen sink. Later the printed epidemic became rampant, developing into sky-scrapers, the Woolworth building, cities and even world tours. One woman went about all last summer in a simple little one-piece frock; simple that is, to the navel eye. But get down to actually observing it, and lo, this

brave little soul was staggering under the weight of New York city by night.

It was really extraordinary what self-expression ran to in the printed mode. Flashes of chain lightning, hail storms and even typhoons occurred in church; yet nobody flicked an eyelash. Dogs, horses, giraffes, elephants, the entire Zoo, hobnobbed at fashionable afternoon teas. Dear little old-fashioned souls who never played a game more virile than quoits or croquet, exploited tennis racquets, golf clubs, ping pong tables and poker chips. In these chaotic days of rampant prints, one might bear down upon a crowded street with a chain of racing stables... and not even hold up the traffic.

Suddenly we began to convalesce. We stopped seeing things running all over us. We became sane and wholesome. We grew saner and more wholesome. Then all at once there was a run on WHOLESOMENESS; a sort of back-to-nature movement. We slipped out of our sleeves, ran the scissors down the back of our neckline, prostrated ourselves to the sun... and let nature take its course. Nature did its stuff, and behold a new brand of sheep took dominion... the Sanitary Sun-kissed Sisters.

There was nothing under-done about the Sun-tanned Sophisticates. We were thoroughly baked, turned over, and browned to a crisp. We took it lying down, so to speak. We flattened out like frogs along the beeches, grovelled to the cabbages in the back garden, saluted to the chimneys on the house-tops. The blacker we grew, paradoxically, the whiter we became. For, of course, sheep-like we all wore white as a foil for our chocolate skins.

Where are these dusky damsels of the desert now? Bleaching in the beauty-parlours, wishing, most of us, that we were only half-baked.

And how we cling to our rag-doll fashions. Each season we vow no designer on earth can budge us from the prevailing mode. While style-creators are closeted together planning our undoing... or our over-doing, we brag to one another that we, at least, will have none of them. We hug our rags of the waning season, declaring they are the only smart and sensible styles since Eve's

leaves. Then *presto!* the landscape changes. Nobody saw it happen. One day it wasn't, the next day it was. The sheep troop forth presenting a new silhouette; their wool is marcelled or their tails bobbed.

How we raved when designers strove to separate us from our adorned boyish silhouette. How cheerfully we braced ourselves for the day on a prune and cup of clear tea. How triumphantly we lunched on lettuce leaves and dined on a paper-frilled chop. How neatly we nibbled the paper frill, leaving the meat for the dog. Ah, those were the dog days! Dogs, looking back, must surely lick their chops and long for the return of the boyish mode.

Not that we have lost our lath-like silhouette. Nay verily! In spite of designers who are exploiting curves, we still retain our boyish lines and our girlish laughter. But this season we are not so notably like animated clothespins. Nor is it fashionable to emulate a weary wisp of straw. We are not so boyish and brotherly, so manly and man-tailored. Taxi-drivers are not so apt to address us as "sir."

Soon the boyish-bobbed Betty will have passed from the picture; the woman who, if in a burst of generosity she gave a quarter to a beggar, is thanked with a puzzled "hunch obliged, Miss, you are a perfect gentleman."

Now the sheep are about to do a *new turn*. Indeed we are in the very act of crashing the gates of the new autumn mode. Once over, just give us the once-over! New creatures all; old things have passed away.

Legs are *demode*. Skirts have crept down. We have seen the last of the fatted calf... killed by exposure.

We may not be tailored... but tailed we shall be. The headline tells tales of tails galore.

The waistline is no longer a wastrel... it has been raised from the knees.

The black sheep will rejoice over the neckline of evening gowns; it strays from the straight and narrow path away down the back, almost counted among the lost.

Fashion creators tell us we may be as individual as we please this season. But do we want to be individual... a marked sheep in the fold? After all, in this age of cellul-



MRS. COLIN SCRATSHARD AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Scratschard was formerly Miss Audrey Eleanor Farncomb, of London, Ontario, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Farncomb. The bridesmaids are Miss Helen Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moray Anderson, of Toronto, and Miss Betty Farncomb, sister of the bride.

—Photo by Walter Dixon, London

loid drama, canned music, mechanical piano players and tinned sun's rays, why waste time being original?

But ladies, there is yet hope. Let us take example from our emancipated, if dusky sisters of the south; the Mexican women, who originated a fashion almost overnight... quite without the aid of Paris. A fashion which stands out as unique.

It all came about through an enterprising salesman, one of our own country-men, in fact; a Scotch-Canadian. He somehow had a tip that the Mexican belles had not yet embraced the *corset*; that the stylish stouts were growing stouter, and perhaps a little less stylish without the staying process of the stays. Being a Scot, he liked to turn a thrifty dollar. Hence he evolved a plan whereby the perfect fifty-six of old Mexico could come into her own... her own corsets, so to speak.

Like some gallant of old, this enterprising Scot hastened to the land of lost silhouettes. He bore down upon them, not with fiery steel, but a train load of corsets at a dollar per.

Being a good salesman he quickly bartered his wares. But not being a demonstrator, he overlooked a very vital point. In persuading them to embrace the corset, he failed to tell these dusky belles how the corset should embrace them.

No doubt there was some puzzling moments among these fashionable fifty-six's. Then they must have called a mother's meeting, or a sister's session to cogitate on the confusing corset. But their triumph was complete and unassailable. They took their own course with the corsets, indeed they might be called the women who put the course into corsets.

It was at one of their smartest public functions that the ladies of Mexico decided to burst upon the world in their new regalia. It was then their unique mode became known; the mode which had no part in Paris. As the doors were opened at the great assembly hall where the fashionable affair was held, they appeared *en masse*, wearing their corsets on the outside of their costumes.

The Later Autumn

Gone are the lovers, under the bush
Stretched at their ease;
Gone the bees,
Tangling themselves in your hair as they rush
On the line of your track,
Leg-laden, back
With a dip to their hive
In a prepossessed drive
Toadmeat is mangy, frosted, and sere;
Apples in grass
Crunch as we pass,
And rot ere the men who make cyder appear,
Couch-fires abound
On fallows around,
And shades far extend
Like lives soon to end.

And nobody pulls up there,
Of last year's display
That lie wasting away,
On whose corpses they earlier as scorpions gazed down
From their airy green height,
Now in the same plight
They huddle; while yon
A robin looks on.
Spanning leaves join the remains shrunk and brown

—Thomas Hardy

A Dirge

Call for the robin-redbreast and the wren,
Since o'er shady groves they hover,
And with leaves and flowers do cover
The friendless bodies of unburied men,
Call unto his funeral dole
The ant, the field-mouse and the mole,
To rear him hillocks that shall keep him warm,
And (when gay tombs are rob'd) sustain no harm;
But keep the wolf far thence, that's foe to men,
For with his nails he'll dig them up again.

John Webster.



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WEARY YOU?**

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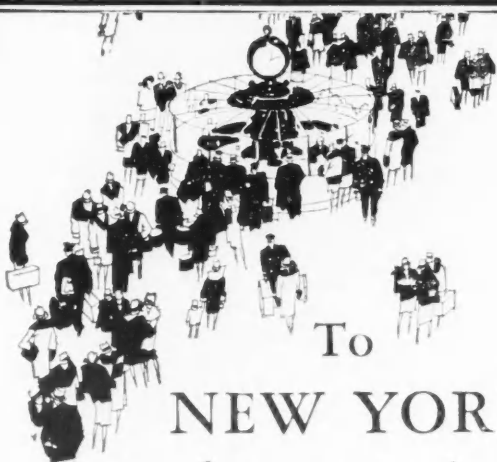


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KELOWNA—Laidlaw Bros. Ltd.
LETHBRIDGE—Hudson's Bay Company
MONTREAL—101 St. Louis St., at St. Catharines W.

MOOSE JAW—The Yale Shoe Co. Ltd.
OTTAWA—141 St. Patrick St. (Opp. Bank)
PORT ARTHUR—McNair's Ltd.
TORONTO—141 St. Patrick St. (Opp. Bank)
ST. JOHN'S—N.B. Shoe Co. Ltd.
SASQUAHAN—Hudson's Bay Company
ST. JAMES—A. Simpson & Co. Ltd. (Opp. Bank)
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**CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Professor Einstein says the American girls are the most beautiful in the line has given up several cabinet world, which is a great deal easier to seats, and had a political rival sen- understand than his last theory.—New York Evening Post.

Detroit News.

The Onlooker in London

A Stately Mansion

PRINCESS MARY presently will find herself mistress of Harewood House. She will be sorry to leave Goldsborough Hall, which she has made into a home after her own heart, and the gardens of which she has greatly improved. In Harewood House, however, she will find herself in surroundings eminently suited as a background for the King's only daughter. There is, as King Edward remarked when he stayed there, a Royal air about the place. The great gallery of Hare-

Charles's collection in 1649, and though some of the finest pictures are still in Spain, Austria, and France, many of those dispersed were restored at a later date. Every monarch since King Henry's time has helped towards making this collection, but to none do we owe more than the Prince Consort, whose interest in primitive art in particular led to the acquisition of some of the finest works by Italian and German primitives outside Italy and Germany. To George III's patronage of Gainsborough, Reynolds and other masters of the 18th cen-



THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD
Owing to the death of the late Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles succeeds to the title, and Princess Mary now takes the rank of H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. The elder of the Princess's two children takes the title of Viscountess Lascelles.

wood House, for example, is seventy-six feet long and very wide and lofty, but not by any means too large for the treasures it contains. The ceiling was painted by Rose and has plaques by Angelica Kauffmann. Other ceilings of principal rooms show examples of the art of Angelica's second husband Zucchi, and of Rebecca. There are fine family portraits by Reynolds, Hoppner and Lawrence, furniture that belonged to Marie Antoinette, and throughout the mansion no fewer than seventy-six mahogany doors made of wood from the Lascelles plantations in Barbados that founded the family fortunes. Two sons of the Colonel Lascelles who fought with Cromwell went to the West Indies when the Restoration came, became exceedingly rich, bought Harewood estate, and built the house. The house, set amid some of the most beautiful scenery in Wharfedale (or in England), took twelve years to build, and cost the then large sum of £120,000. It is very much in the Vanbrugh style, but was enlarged and improved by Sir Charles Barry. The state rooms gave employment to Robert Adam and Chippendale. The gardens, laid out by "Capability Brown" at great cost, are magnificent, and contain the famous "Tokay" vine—an immense plant. The Italian garden on the south terrace dates from Barry's time, is 250 yards long, slopes down to a lake, and in summer is a blaze of exquisite colour.

The King's Pictures

AN UNIQUE privilege was accorded the members of the National Art Collections Fund this week, when on two successive days they were admitted to Buckingham Palace to view the King's pictures. Dating back to the time of Henry VIII, the collection owes much to Charles I, and later, to the Prince Consort. Cromwell sold King

17th century British portrait school is due the magnificent series of portraits by those popular artists, George IV, in buying the Baring Collection, enriched the gallery with some superb examples of Dutch art, while Queen Victoria's predilection for the works of such one-time favourites as Wilkie, Landseer and Frith is indicated by the presence of "The Penny Wedding," "Ramsgate Sands," and many similar works. Most of the pictures are displayed in the picture gallery, a magnificent apartment nearly 200 feet long and about 30 feet wide; but others are to be found in the Royal Closet and on the chapel staircase. One of the earliest pictures in the collection is a triptych by the Sienese master, Duccio, who was active between 1280 and 1339.

Gathering of V.C.'s

THE British Legion's task of organizing the gathering of V. C.'s, for the dinner to be presided over by the Prince of Wales in London on November 9, is not so easy as might have been thought. Although the War Office is responsible for the payment of the ridiculously small pension to which every V. C. is entitled, the disbursements are actually made by regimental paymasters, and no complete list of addresses has been obtainable. The Prince of Wales, who is Patron of the British Legion, will be accompanied at the dinner by Earl Jellicoe, the President, and Colonel G. R. Crossfield, chairman of the Council. It will be an informal gathering at which no uniforms will be worn, and the speech-making will for the most part be confined to an appeal to the nation to subscribe to the British Legion's "Poppy Day" Appeal for needy ex-Servicemen and the widows and dependents of those who were killed in the War. The last "Poppy Day" Appeal brought in £579,000, but even this large sum is not enough to meet



THE UNITING OF THE BURGHS OF DUMFRIES AND MAXWELLTOWN IN SCOTLAND
Left to right: Provost O'Brien, Hon. Wm. Adamson (Secretary of State for Scotland), Duke of Buccleuch, Sir J. Gilmour, at St. Michael's Bridge, where the reunion ceremony took place.

all the legitimate claims upon it. The amount allocated for the assistance of distress has already been exhausted. This year it is hoped that the Armistice Day collection will realize £750,000. Since the Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, the famous award "For Valour" has been conferred on 1,157 men, of whom 637 won it in the Great War. It is believed that about 500 V. C.'s are still living.

*

Queen Victoria as a Nymph

AS LOVELY as any of the paintings are the old tapestries in the ante-room to the State dining room. There are four exquisite Gobelin panels, each depicting a scene from "Don Quixote." Attendants knew nothing of their history. "They were brought from Marlborough House a few years ago, and they are worth a quarter of a million," was all the information vouchsafed to enquirers. Statuary and porcelain for the most part were shrouded with dust-cloths, but an exception was made in the case of Queen Victoria's collection of family portraits in marble, standing in the ante-room to the Green drawing-room. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort are there, in classical style; she as a nymph-like Lady Flora, he as a Roman noble, bare-legged and sandalled. Their daughters, as young girls, in white marble, keep them company, and so also do their grandchildren, King George and his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. In all the apartments is a blaze of gold, and it is not limited to the gold of framings. Here the walls are cream picked out with gold. There the foundation colour is blue heavily enriched with gold.

(Continued on Page 27)



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ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG.



Shelter

WE CHOSE 'Shelter,' so named on the high-school curriculum, as an appropriate subject for our daughter Sally, in her senior year, by a process of elimination. As we saw it, given the choice of one out of three so-called 'domestic sciences,' 'Shelter' seemed to us the least of three evils. To be sure, we did not know what 'Shelter' was, but it had the virtue of being an unknown quantity, whereas we had already sampled, vicariously, 'Cooking' and 'Millinery.'

In our peregrinations with the Army, Sally had had 'Cooking' all the length of the Pacific slope, from Tacoma to San Diego, arriving always just in time to learn about 'cream sauce' and 'chocolate fudge.' It seems, according to Sally, that the schools maintain a highly ethical attitude toward encroaching on the bakery business—hence the omission of the making of pies, cakes, or bread. To be sure, Sally learned a great deal about salads. She could make an excellent imitation of a candle and stick out of a slice of pineapple by punching half a banana up through the hole and simulating dripping wax and fire by mayonnaise and pimento. Also she learned how to make a porcupine out of a pared apple by punctuating it thickly with blanched almonds. Once she served us cucumber pigs, which strolled heavily through lettuce on peanut legs.

Under the aegis of 'Millinery,' for a whole year we were forced, out of consideration for Sally, to appear in hats of her concoction, her wonderful imagination imparting to us all a rakish and flighty air which we were not reluctant to abandon.

There was something suggesting a peaceful, impersonal quality in the word 'shelter.' I secretly hoped it would point the way for my Sally, who looks for all the world like an adorable baby with her round blue eyes and close-cropped curls, to a refuge from a 'hard-boiled' world.

'It may teach her how to get on her own,' suggested the Father of Five, hopefully.

Sally's brothers had their interpretations.

'It probably is a snap course,' Tom observed tersely. 'Trust Sally. She may learn to come in out of the rain, which will help.'

'Or where to go when the teacher gets rambunctious,' added Malcolm.

But 'Shelter' proved to have none of these aspects so highly desirable from the family point of view.

Sally came home after the first round with a perplexed brow. We fell upon her eagerly.

'What's it all about?'

'I don't know exactly, yet. We have to come to-morrow prepared to explain the Darwinian theories of the Descent of Man and the Origin of Species. And we have to tell all about the doctrines of Malthus and a man named Karl Marx.'

'Is that all?' groaned Tom superciliously.

'What have they to do with shelter?' I made bold to inquire.

'Oh, we're just going back to the beginning of everything.'

'In that case,' commented Father, 'Adam and Eve ought to be the logical starting point. Did they or did they not have shelter? I don't think I ever heard.'

'Oh, yes indeed,' Sally agreed. 'We had them in class to-day. We got all the way from them to Darwin.'

'Something like Lindbergh's Chinese namesake—One Long Hop,' Tom inserted.

'To-morrow we take up H. G. Wells.' 'Seems to be a panoramic view of Man in general,' mused Father.

'Yes. It's awfully hard, but I do think it's rather splendid, don't you? Later we go much more into detail.'

'I should hope so,' was Father's secret comment to me.

At dinner a few days later Sally asked her father, 'Did you ever think much about prisons, Dad?'

'Prisons? Nothing more than to feel grateful that I was never asked to inspect one personally. Why?'

'They seem to be so badly managed,' Sally heaved a sigh. 'I wish I could do something about them.'

Father hid his surprise behind a napkin.

'How do you happen to feel this concern, night one ask?'

'Well, you see, we're having them in "Shelter." Betty took "Orphan Asylums" for her special topic, and I took "Prisons." They come under the head of "Involuntary Shelter."'

'I'll tell the cockeyed world they're involuntary!' ejaculated Tom.

'I've been reading a wonderful book on Crime and Prison Reform. It seems all the prisons need to be completely reorganized. You've no idea what a social sore-spot they are, Dad. I think you ought to try to be influential and look into them.'

'Yes, Dad,' agreed Malcolm, 'you ought to resign from the Stock Exchange and get a job as warden at Folsom.'

'I can't see anything funny about it,' said Sally. 'Since I've learned what I have in "Shelter," I for one should

admire him very much more if he did.'

'Isn't this prison business rather unnecessary?' my husband asked me in private. He is distinctly mid-Victorian in his attitude toward his daughters.

After that, we withdrew from the parlor to study 'Shelter.' For prisons were as nothing to what followed. The Negro Problem, Tubercular Sanitariums, Juvenile Courts, and Houses of Correction—on we went through the ramifications of human institutional misery. For I too studied 'Shelter.' I found myself nightly interpreter, deadening the pain and softening the blow for our young innocent.

One night we retired to a remote bedroom for a lesson which Sally explained would be a death blow to Grandma if she should overhear it—'The Effect of Venereal Disease on Population.' Polygamy and polyandry were discussed.

'I'm glad it's only girls. I shall die in class to-morrow.'

At this juncture I myself was ready to call a halt. But Sally maintained, with tears in her eyes, that she had to have another unit in 'domestic science' or she would never get her college 'recs' (popular parlance for 'recommendations'). And if I stirred up a rumpus the teacher would flunk her.

'By the way, Sally, I don't believe I ever heard what finally happened in "Shelter,"' my husband said one evening toward the close of the semester.

There was an ominous pause while Sally blushed and looked at me.

'She got canned, I'll bet,' cried Tom.

'Indeed she didn't. "Shelter" is a profound subject, and Sally got an A.' 'Shelter? Shelter?' mused Grandma. 'We never had that subject when I was young. I do believe in sheltering young girls, and I am glad the public schools are looking into these things.'

—The Atlantic Monthly.



DUGGAN AND TWO FRIENDS, JACK AND JILL

Duggan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Gray, of The Manor, Murray Bay.

To the Manor Born

By Blodwen Davies

ONE of the most picturesque of homes in Canada is that delightful old grey manor at Murray Bay which stands close to the Murray River and overlooking a magnificent stretch of the St. Lawrence. The whole of this district was known in the French regime as La Malbaie, a name conferred upon it by some of the earliest navigators who had difficulties here with their ships at anchor. The immense seigneurie was granted in the seventeenth century to Sieur de Comptre and was later repurchased from him by the French crown. On the conquest, the seigneurie was divided and the western half granted to Captain John Nairn, who had served under Wolfe in the Fraser Highlands. In 1760, long before it was officially confirmed that Britain was to have New France, Captain Nairn began work on his grant and since that day the land and house have never been sold. The fine old manor house is no longer in the hands of the Nairns but it has passed on by gift and bequest to its present owner, Mrs. J. Archibald Gray, daughter of the late seigneur, Mr. Duggan, of Montreal.

Col. Nairn, as he came to be, had a large family, but his only grandchild was a son by a daughter whose name was MacNichol. He had his name changed to Nairn by royal warrant, but he in turn left no direct heir. Nevertheless, the manor has fallen into such kindly hands that it has every evidence of the love which is bestowed upon it by its present

occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Their heir is little Duggan Gray, who, at the age of seven, has already a very real love for this place where he can run bare legged with his dogs, Jack and Jill, and ride with the habitants behind their patient horses to the fields.

The Manor is a treasure store of old books, old documents and letters. The library is a delightful place with its walls covered with fine old leather bound volumes, many of them dating back for two hundred years and more some of them favorites which Captain Nairn brought with him from his home in Scotland. Here, too, are two of the rare specimens of Frontenac's signature, attached to old deeds and grants, wonderful old diaries, accounts books, military records, dating from the days of the first Scottish seigneur. It was in this library that Prof. George Wrong wrote his delightful book, "A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs" from the records of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The estate stretches miles backward into the beautiful country about Murray Bay and many of the old habitant traditions are retained. In the house linen raised, spun and woven on the seigneurie is in use, one of the maids is of the sixth generation of the same family to serve in the Manor. The house is surrounded by the old gardens and nearby are the picturesque farm buildings just as they were in the days of the Nairns. Below, lovely beyond description, lies the Bay, with the tide coming and going, now a sheet of sparkling water, now ridged with sandbars where the sea gulls rest.

To all of this romantic tradition little Duggan Gray is heir but as yet it is to him only a very pleasant place where Jack and Jill and Duggan can play with the minimum of restraint.

The Blackbird's Song

Magdalen at Michael's gate.

Tirled at the pin;

On Joseph's thorn sang the blackbird,

"Let her in! Let her in!"

"Hast thou seen the wounds?" said Michael,

"Knowest thou thy sin?"

"It is evening, evening, evening,

Let her in! Let her in!"

"I have seen the wounds," she answered,

"And I know my sin!"

"She knows it well, well," sang the blackbird,

"Let her in! Let her in!"

"Thou bring'st no offering," said Michael,

"Nought save sin."

And the blackbird sang, "She is sorry, sorry, sorry,

Let her in! Let her in!"

When he had sung himself to sleep,

And night did begin,

ONE came and opened Michael's gate,

And Magdalen went in.

Henry Kingsley.

The Duchess of Sermoneta

MANY entertaining stories of King Edward's days, when a lady of fashion had to spend twenty minutes putting on her hat, are told by the Duchess of Sermoneta, a great-niece of the ex-Empress Eugenie, in her attractive book of reminiscences, "Things Past."

The duchess was the reigning beauty of Rome, and was as well known in London. No smart party was complete without her; and these pages testify to her unflinching zest for life.

At Farnborough Hill, the ex-Empress's house, she often met the composer, Dame Ethel Smyth, who used to bicycle over from her cottage and change into evening clothes behind bushes in the park.

On one occasion when the guests were assembled in the drawing-room, she advanced towards her hostess running and curtsying at the same time, the result being a series of kangaroo leaps. A minute later my aunt beckoned to me and whispered: "Emmeline Miss Smyth et arrange un peu sa robe."

Whereupon I obeyed, and a certain amount of hitching up went on in the long gallery outside.

"My dear," said the great musician, still breathless and wriggling, "I'll tell you what's the matter. I bought a new pair of stays at the grocer's and I believe he sold me a bird cage by mistake."

The duchess recalls a pathetic incident. She was being shown a saddle with a broken stirrup leather; the leather broke when the Prince Imperial tried to mount his horse a few minutes before he was killed.

While we were looking at it a shadow fell across the open doorway, and there stood the black figure of the Empress. She saw what we were looking at and covered her face with her hands. "Cachez cela," she ordered.



Even Sable Looks Slender

In a Coat Created by the Master Hand of Monsieur, the Designer, in Our SPECIALTY FUR SHOP

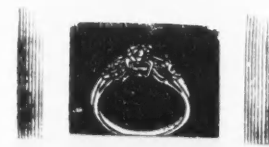
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He thinks naturally, of diamonds and the Ring. A Diamond Engagement Ring from Ryrie-Birks is invariably a source of satisfaction to him, for the confidence the name inspires and the excellent value he receives, and to her for the beauty and prestige attached to every ring from Ryrie-Birks. An inspection of our present exclusive variety is invited.



Ryrie-Birks
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
YOUNG AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO

Shakespeare's Schoolmaster

MANY people assume that Shakespeare was a man of little or no education, says the *Daily Mail*. In fact, the Baconians boldly assert that he was an ignorant boor, who was paid to assume the authorship of the plays to save the real author from the discredit and possible danger of having written the play of Richard II.

He had no excuse for being uneducated, except that financial difficulties compelled his father to take him from school earlier than was usual. His schoolmasters were scholars. The first was Walter Roche, Fellow of Corpus Christi and rector of Clifford Chambers.

He lived in the picturesque timber rectory at Clifford Chambers, not far from Stratford.

Roche evidently possessed some legal knowledge, for in 1573 he drew up a deed of conveyance of a piece of land which John Shakespeare added to his garden.

Roche was followed by Thomas Hunt. It is said that his salary at Stratford was twice that of the headmaster of Eton at that time. It was from such men that Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek," and there is no excuse for the assumption that he was illiterate.

H.B.

Public telephone call-boxes are wiped down every three days and the mouthpieces are disinfected once a week, says a G.P.O. official.

The United States of America is the most neurotic country in the world, with Britain a close second, according to a well-known doctor.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Isabel Dean-Morgan



"IT MAY seem a paradox, but youth is not the monopoly of youth."

Lina Cavallieri, at fifty-one, thus challenged time and age in an interview on the occasion of her birthday at her villa at Neuilly, two miles outside of Paris, to which she has retired after forsaking her operatic career.

Madame Cavallieri, unlike most women, does not feel that the secret of feminine beauty has been buried in the past of Cleopatra or Semiramis, but that women of to-day are even more beautiful, because they hold fast

why relinquish them because laughter will cause lines to form in your face? If books are nourishment to your soul, would you give them up because reading might cause lines around your eyes?

I think we can all feel just a little sorry for the woman whose whole spiritual and mental life is sacrificed on the altar of her beauty.

However, all honor is due the woman who firmly holds to her good looks without attempting to conceal the honorable years as she gallantly marches through life. I mean the



A CHARMING MODEL
A restaurant gown of lace in the new Rose d'Ete shade with long sleeves and a low back.

to youth, than the famous women of romantic history.

It is easily explained why women of to-day have become more beautiful. There is greater inter-mixing of the races; women enjoy all the benefits of open-air life unknown twenty years ago; the standard of living has improved, so have physical constitutions, which is the foundation of beauty.

It will be remembered by many readers that the Cavallieri was a favorite in the days of the late King Edward VII. Her career began when she came into fame as Mlle. Marceline Rouvier, the sprightly ballerina of the Paris Opera. Those familiar with her story will remember the tragedy that came to her when, in 1906, she met Lucien Muratore, the famous opera tenor, and fell madly in love with him.

What is the secret of these beauties who never seem to fade, who year after year maintain all or part of the good looks of their youth. There is Fannie Ward, "the perennial flapper," who was entering middle age when many who will read this were in their cradles. There is Mae Murray, the blonde dancer of the pouting lips, the animated star of many a film of the present day—a member of the original Floradora Sextette.

In many cases the entire secret lies in unremitting care of the body and complexion year in and year out. The professional beauty can never become tired of the constant and often tedious rounds of treatments, massages and the rest of it, that she must continue every day if she is to maintain her reputation of beauty. Not infrequently she undergoes regular "face lifting" operations and other treatments that will help to chase away the tell-tale lines.

She never dares to deviate from her beauty regime for a single day, no matter how bored or tired of it she may have become. She is a slave to her beauty and remains so to the end of her days.

Beauty is a prize worth striving for, but not at the expense of one's most precious and pleasurable pastimes. If some of your happiest hours are spent in the jolly company of your friends,

woman whose snowy crown of white hair is as beautifully and carefully coiffed as that of her grand-daughter, who has a standing appointment with her manicurist, who does not scorn the use of creams and cosmetics to keep her complexion at its best always, who is gowned as beautifully as art will permit.

We know that the construction of



AN ODD FASHION
Epstein's famous model wearing a one sleeve evening gown in silver and gold embossed taffeta.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

the human face is first the foundation of bone, then the muscular layer, then the tissue interlaced with an intricate system of nerves, arteries, blood vessels and veins, then the strata of skins, and finally the gossamer—thin, but so very durable, outer covering.

In youth the entire facial mechanism—except of course the bone—is marvelously facile and elastic, answering through facial expressions all the moods and fancies of the mind. But these muscles and tissues eventually lose some of that elasticity, and signs of overwork begin to make themselves apparent in the outer skin.

We must bear in mind that it is not the outer or visible skin that gives way of itself, but the lacy network of tiny nerves and muscles, some of which stretch and sag and lose a part of their vitality.

A gentle massage, rightly applied, helps to soothe frayed nerves and tired muscles. Wrongly applied or harsh methods only add to the natural wear and tear. For this reason every care should be taken when skin food or other tissue cream is being massaged into the face or neck to fill out hollows or lines, not to stretch the skin or to use harsh methods under the mistaken impression that the wrinkles are being ironed out.

The general rule is always to begin at the center of the face near the nose, massaging the cream in lightly with the tips of the fingers with an upward and outward motion terminating at the side of the face.

Correspondence

E. R. Yes, plucking the eyebrows can be a painful process if care is not taken to go about it in the proper way. To avoid that red, swollen look afterwards, first use a hot towel to open the pores, first applying a little cleansing cream, and after plucking apply pads dipped in witch hazel. It is now possible to obtain specially designed tweezers that will do much to obviate the pain that usually accompanies the thinning process.

When making your toilet, if you will take a tiny comb and push all the hairs in the brow straight up, then from above press lightly down on them, you will obtain a finer brow line.

There are four shades of eyebrow pencil to emphasize with make-up: a light, almost reddish brown; medium brown; dark brown, and black. For the black, one must have decided coloring of hair and eye, or the result will be very hard. Very blonde brows over blue eyes are benefited with the light-brown pencil. It is wise to experiment with the different shades and apply the pencil only to the hair—not to the skin—for a natural effect.

If the eyebrows are dark enough without benefit of pencil, add a touch of vasoline to the tiny eyebrow brush to remove traces of powder.

Depilatories require skilled application to lay the paste or other treatment on evenly and finely enough to cover the area being treated. They are not recommended for thinning the eyebrows.

K. M. H. Having lost twenty pounds in the short time of four months there is but small reason for surprise that



The Professional Beauty Touch

Give your complexion the same seductive attractiveness that many stars of Stage and Screen enjoy. A soft, entrancing, pearly beauty that keeps its appearance under the strain of professional work. Astringent and antiseptic, relieves blemishes, freckles, etc. Made in White, Flesh, Rachel and Sun-Tan.

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Send for Trial Size 4¢
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

changing weather FRETS your skin



WHEN the balmy breezes of autumn change to the cutting winds of winter, look out! Sudden temperature changes will fret your skin—age it—make it coarse, rough, unlovely. That's the time to use precaution and Frostilla.

But if this advice should reach you a bit late—if chapped hands and roughened cheeks are already your sad lot—cheer up! Frostilla will promptly soothe and smooth your skin and banish that dry, "starved" condition forever more!

Use Frostilla today. There's really no reason to wait!

Frostilla is sold in 50c and \$1 sizes—new beautiful, blue-labelled bottles. We'll gladly send an attractive, handy sample FREE on request. Dept. S-28-A, The Frostilla Company, Toronto, Canada. Sales Reps.: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

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For Exposed and Irritated Skin



There are no bargains in health

To safeguard precious health and preserve your teeth, avail yourself of the best skill and knowledge of dental science. It is economy. It is the only reasonably sure means of preventing disease that attacks neglected gums, thus ravaging the system, robbing youth, and often causing loss of teeth.

See your dentist every six months.

Brush your teeth regularly. And don't forget that teeth are only as healthy as the gums. So brush gums vigorously, morning and night, with the dentifrice made for the purpose, Forhan's for the Gums. It helps to keep them healthy.

After you have used Forhan's for a few days you'll notice a vast improvement in the way your gums look and feel. They will be firmer, sounder—thus strong enough to resist disease. Also you'll find that Forhan's safely and effectively cleans teeth and protects them from acids which cause decay.

There are no bargains in health. So obtain the best protection that money can buy. Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist and start using it today. If your druggist has none in stock write us for free trial tube.

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★ 4 persons out of 5 after forty and many younger are bargain-hunters. They sacrifice health to Pyrrhic... the extravagant price of neglect.



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CLEANS and purifies the skin and when used daily, assisted by Cuticura Ointment as needed, it prevents little skin and scalp troubles from becoming serious.

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Slaughter of Geniuses

IT IS a sad, but true, fact that there is a time when intellectually a number of men cease to evolve. If you test fifty adults at forty years of age you will find that their mental age is very variable, and that some are fourteen or fifteen and others older mentally, but not much. You find men of forty incapable of reflecting upon a really abstract idea.

Humanity would have been destroyed by the education given in the past if teachers had not managed to give some true education in spite of the slaughtering methods employed by forcing the most advanced of our classes to mark time until they had been caught up by the slowest.

By forcing the bright to wait for the dull to reach their level we have slaughtered our geniuses. The new education aims at self-knowledge, self-expression, and self-control in children.—Prof. J. E. Marcant.

A Bowl of Primroses

They are so still
That one can hardly know
The passion of their will
To live and grow.

But had I half the power
Imprisoned in that bowl,
I'd reach my highest hour
And satisfy my soul—
And yet... they are so still.

—Isabel Butchart.

your chin has become flabby and drawn. This is an extremely quick reduction in weight—too sudden and too radical, by far. In almost every case of too rapid loss of pounds the penalty of drawn features and flabby skin must be paid.

Massage the chin with a heavy skin food every day, being very careful not to stretch the skin with the fingers. Use very little warm or hot water, applying ice or cold water daily as an astringent. A chin strap would also be advisable. I hope that this will assist in restoring the firmness to your neck and chin.

C. P. Yes, buttermilk is regarded as a good skin bleach, and it does not dry the skin.

J. G. It is not advisable to use either vinegar or lemon on dark hair if it is desired to retain the dark tones of the hair. However, if you want to lighten it slightly these will be helpful to a small degree.



THE EVENING WRAP
Spinal shirring for the evening wrap... striking coat from Martail et Armand, in dark sea green velvet features shirring which follows line of backbone... is trimmed in mink.

New Evening Wraps

EVENING wraps this winter will be made principally of velvet, although silk brocades will be largely used for the coat type of wrap, and many of the latter wraps will remain furless on account of their fabric being so luxurious in itself.

Deep rich shades of green, blue and red and nasturtium shades of orange and red brown are the favourite colours. Some evening wraps are of printed velvet in new designs and colouring for wear with evening frocks to tone.

The smartest wraps are knee length, or even shorter, in the front but they are a trifle longer at the back.

Some brocade models have an air of the 16th century in their flared skirts, cuffs and collars. These have a delightfully dignified back from the collar to the waist line.

A model of black velvet had a huge puffed collar of ermine while a band of the same fur bordered the ends of the sleeves. The lining of white satin formed revers from the collar to the hip. These revers were quilted, the vertical lines of stitching being about an inch and a half apart. Down the right side of the coat and round the bottom of it the velvet was quilted in the same way. There were four rows

of stitching the edge being left to puff like an eiderdown quilt.

At the tops, the sleeves were plain, but from just above the bend of the elbow was a band of quilting; from this band the sleeves were very wide and flared at the back to fall almost to the hem.

Another model in velvet was of a seductive nasturtium shade of orange-red, trimmed with bands of sable. The coat was loose and was wrapped round the figure, rising higher on the right side where it wrapped over. On the front the hem came to a little above the knee. Under the soft velvet collar, on the right shoulder towards the back, was a cluster of velvet flowers in many nasturtium shades. Above the elbows on the wide sleeves was a band of sable five inches in width. At the hem was another band of sable of the same width.

The lining was also of velvet in the same colour as the wrap but many shades paler.

Printed velvet in a tiny design and in light brown, deep gold and beige, with black musk seal, formed a striking coat. The fur collar was a huge affair which curved in round the neck, then rising and spreading out like a flower. Below the elbows the sleeves widened to a bell at the wrists. On the backs of the sleeves up to a little below the elbow the musk seal formed



PICTURESQUE OWEN SOUND WEDDING

The bride was, before her recent marriage, Grace Minerva, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Harrison, of Owen Sound, Ontario. The bridegroom, Charles Sturgeon MacDougall, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Toronto, is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacDougall, of Kincardine. The picture shows the bride with her attendants who include the little flower-girl, Pauline Buzza, and the three bridesmaids, Miss Ruth Harrison, sister of the bride, Miss Isabel McQuay, and Miss Lillian Green, of Toronto.

patch cuffs. The coat fitted snugly and round the hips it was quite tight. From the hips the skirt commenced to flare to a considerable width at the hem where it was bordered with twelve inches of fur.

A deep gold satin lining was the climax to this lovely, rich wrap.

To be worn with this wrap was an exquisite evening frock of tulle, in three shades to match the colours in the printed velvet.

An evening coat of white brocade in an original design in multi-colourings was both striking and delicate.

The cut of the coat was on the same line as that of a 16th century man's overcoat. The collar was rather large and stood well out, the revers being broad in comparison and ending at the waist. On the sleeves were wide cuffs which were a little wider and longer at the back.

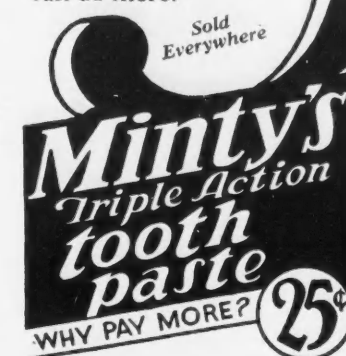
At the top the coat fitted snugly. Below the waist it was shaped to the correct period, but it was a little longer at the back. The lining was of glacié pink silk.

Our chief want in life is, somebody who shall make us do what we can.—Emerson.

If any man can say that criticism has done him a great deal of good, I am that man.—Mr. A. E. W. Mason.

Simple Fact

Research chemists have yet to find a more perfect dentifrice than Minty's Triple Action Tooth Paste. It cleans, polishes and protects your teeth, and keeps the gums firm and healthy. No dentifrice can do more.



MISS HELEN CHOATE

YOUNG AS SHE IS, Miss Helen Choate, granddaughter of the late Joseph H. Choate, so long American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is already one of the most brilliant personalities in international society.

She belongs to a family so distinguished that her very name admits her to the most exclusive circles of America and Europe. And she herself is so spirited, so gifted, so delightful that in her own right she is a favorite everywhere.

Miss Choate is slim and tall, with a cool, nonchalant grace. Her shining red-gold hair, bright brown eyes and clear fresh coloring make her a vivid figure. She has that precious gift, a beautiful skin, and takes great care to keep it satiny-smooth and fine of texture.

She believes wholeheartedly in Pond's Creams. For as she says, "they are tried and true—I like them best of all."

"I've used them ever since I can remember," she declares. "Sometimes I experiment with others, but I always come back to Pond's."

"Pond's Cold Cream cleanses divinely! And the silky Tissues for removing cold cream make old methods seem as extinct as the Dodo."

Pond's new Skin Freshener has equally won Miss Choate's approval. "Discovering it was a delightful experience for me," is her comment. "It does away with that oily, shiny look, and makes your

skin feel fresh as a morning breeze.

"Use Pond's delicious Vanishing Cream before you powder," she adds. "You'll look cool and nonchalant no matter how long you dance or ride or golf."

DO YOU, too, know Pond's famous four preparations? Their amazing efficacy in keeping your skin clear and smooth? For best results use as follows:

DURING THE DAY—First, for complete cleansing, generously apply Pond's Cold Cream over face and neck. Pat in with upward, outward strokes. The fine oils penetrate every pore and float the dirt to the surface. Do this several times a day and always after exposure.

SECOND—wipe away cream and dirt with Pond's Cleansing Tissues, soft, absorbent, using two at a time, folded or crumpled in your hand.

THIRD—soak cotton with Pond's Freshener. Briskly dab your skin. This mild astringent banishes oiliness, closes pores, firms.

LAST—smooth on Pond's Vanishing Cream for powder base and exquisite finish.

AT BEDTIME—cleanse your skin thoroughly with Cold Cream and wipe away with Tissues. For dry skin, leave some cream on overnight.

The coupon in the lower right hand corner brings trial sizes of all four preparations.



MISS HELEN CHOATE, a leading spirit in society's younger set, is very striking, slim and tall, with a cool, nonchalant grace. Her shining red-gold curls, big brown eyes and finely modeled features make her a vivid figure. Her skin is exquisite—fresh, clear, beautifully cared for. This beautiful portrait does full justice to her clear-cut aristocratic profile.

The charming granddaughter of America's distinguished Ambassador . . . the late Joseph H. Choate

IS POET



Since she was seventeen, her poems have appeared in the leading magazines. They reveal authentic talent. Here, with her deep-thinking eyes, she looks like a painting of a Florentine poet of the Renaissance.

MUSICIAN



This gifted young woman is also an accomplished pianist. Love of music flows in rhythm of her verse, and sometimes she plays for her friends for hours. Her favorite composers are Beethoven and Brahms.

SPORTSWOMAN



"The Queen of Tweeds" they call her, for the clever sports suits she best likes to wear. She chooses color harmonies in green-blue or beige-yellow. Golf and riding are her chief outdoor recreations.

SOCIETY FAVORITE



Miss Choate is very popular in the exclusive set to which she belongs. For, in spite of her serious pursuits, she is a charming and vivacious companion and immediately becomes the center of any gathering.



MISS ELSA CARRUTHERS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Carruthers, of Ottawa.
—Photo by Paul Nordal.

Miss Helen Choate uses these famous preparations to keep her skin exquisite. Pond's Cold Cream cleanses deeply, thoroughly. Pond's Cleansing Tissues remove cream and dirt immaculately. Pond's Skin Freshener and Tonic banishes oiliness and refines the pores. Pond's Vanishing Cream is an exquisite powder base. Try them yourself today!



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Roxy's Famous
Tenor

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Nov. 3rd
at 4.30**

Ernest Dainty's Symphony
Orchestra in attendance.
Buffet Tea served at
6 o'clock; \$1.50.

This is the first of a series
of recitals and musicales to
be given at Casa Loma on
Sunday afternoons.

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CASA LOMA HOTEL,

Austin Terrace, Toronto,
E. G. Borden, Manager.



Sir Herbert Matthews, London, England, Mr. E. Matthews and Mrs. Ambrose Goodman were the guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Bernard in St. Catharines.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and their daughters have taken Guisely House in Rosedale, Toronto, for the winter.

Miss Marguerite L. Hubbell, of Montreal, left on October 26 for the West Indies. Miss Hubbell was a passenger in the S.S. *Lady Somers*.

Mrs. William Mulock, of Toronto, and Miss Marjorie Mulock recently left to spend the winter in England and Europe.

Mr. George C. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, entertained at a supper dance at the King Edward on Friday night of

pearls. Her veil of ivory tulle was in our effect and held in place with a narrow band of seed pearls and clusters of orange blossoms. Her slippers were of ivory crepe, and she carried a bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and yellow orchids. The bride was attended by Mrs. Victor Stupart, her sister, as matron of honor, and Miss Hope Ludwig, Mrs. Paul Greey, Mrs. Richard Porritt, the recent bride, and Miss Bessie Duggan, sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. The matron of honor was in violet satin made in the long style, the skirt falling to the ground in points. A narrow belt, finished with a Chanel buckle at the natural waistline, was worn. The bridesmaids were in similar gowns of flat crepe. All wore hats of deeper-toned velvet and matching moire slippers. The matron of honor carried a bouquet of yellow marguerites and blue orchids, and the bridesmaids carried Joanna Hill roses. The best man



MISS JEAN RUSSELL

Brilliant younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. McD. Russell, of Vancouver, who has left for a year on the European continent in company with Miss Margaret Rogers, daughter of Mrs. B. T. Rogers, of Vancouver.

—Photo by Vanderplank Galleries.

last week for his sister, Mrs. Cecil Adam, of London, England, who is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, at the St. Clair Apartments.

Mrs. A. M. Russell, of Toronto, is on a week's visit to Montreal.

Mrs. Crookston recently sailed in the S.S. *Duchess of Bedford* for England after having been the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, of Warren Road.

The marriage of Jessie Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bull, to D'Arcy Duggan, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Duggan, of Brampton, was solemnized in Bloor Street United Church on Saturday afternoon of last week, the church being very beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, assisted by Rev. Dr. Trevor Davies, officiated. Dr. H. A. Fricker presided at the organ. The charming bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful wedding gown of ivory chiffon velvet, fashioned on long lines, the skirt falling in graceful folds and cut in a flare forming deep points at each side. The sleeves were long and close-fitting, and in Florentine style over the wrist. The bodice was arranged to fall in folds, with a rich insertion of rose point lace. The long velvet train was of ivory velvet and fell from the shoulders. It was lined with ivory chiffon, and was caught at the shoulders with a cluster of

was Mr. Charles Duggan, brother of the bridegroom, of Brampton, and the ushers were Mr. Merion Vickers, Mr. James Packham, Mr. Carl Weber and Mr. Leon Smith, of Winona. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 228 St. George Street. The rooms were tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and yellow chrysanthemums. Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Bull and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Duggan received with the bridal party. Later Mr. and Mrs. Duggan left for Yama Farm, N.Y., the bride travelling in a brown flat crepe dress, with beige; brown cloth coat, with fox fur; brown suede shoes and brown French velour hat. They will reside in Boston, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Abbott, formerly of Winnipeg, have taken up residence at 4 Aneroff Place, Rosedale, Toronto.

Mrs. William Darling, of Vancouver, and her daughter, Miss Helen Darling, are sailing on November 7 to spend the winter in the south of France. They were in Montreal last week, guests of Mrs. Oscar Weber.

Mrs. Fulton Risdon entertained at the Embassy Club last week for the Hon. Geo. and Mrs. Akers-Douglas, of England, who have been the guests of Mrs. Allan B. Fisher, of Douglas Drive, Toronto. Other guests included Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, Mrs. Caulfield, and Capt. Dixie, M.P., of London, England.



MISS JESSIE SCOTT BULL

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bartle E. Bull, of St. George Street, Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. D'Arcy Duggan, took place on Saturday of last week.

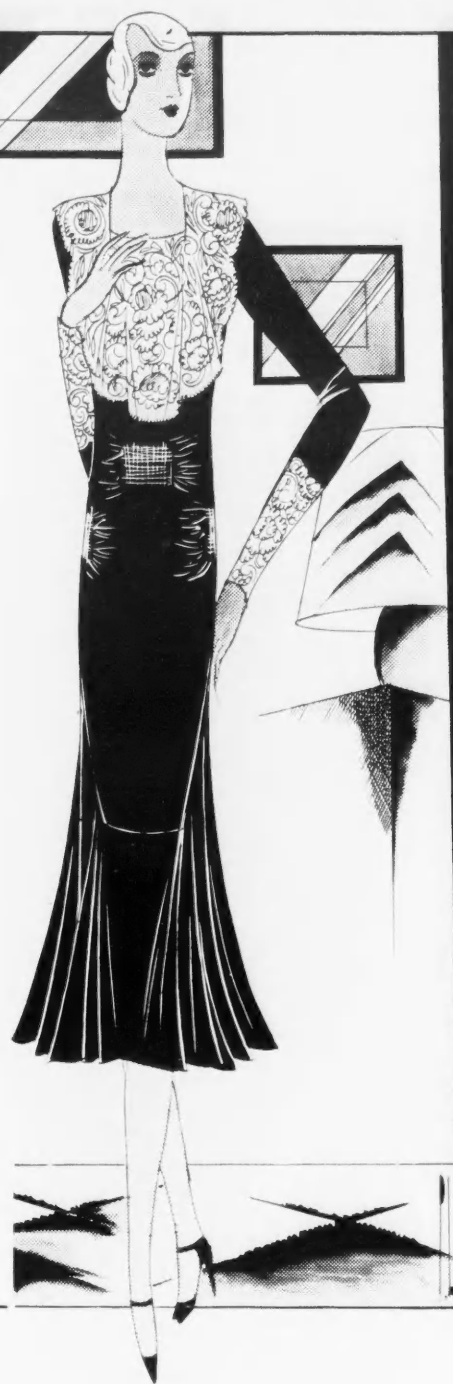
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

THE SLIM PRINCESS LINE OF FASHION

FASHION'S most inspired thoughts are moulded to the princess silhouette this Fall. The line of the model sketched follows the inspiration of—Patou, Chanel and Marcel Rochas. The gored flares give the swirl effect, the delicate lace in the Bertha collar and cuffs is imitative of lovely Chantilly. Dull-faced crepe in Autumn brown. \$95.

Fashion Floor—
The Third

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED



Chesterfields on wheels!

Today, style and comfort are as important factors in the choice of a motor car as they are of a Chesterfield or drawing room chair. Women demand the finest fabric in both, and motor car manufacturers are acceding to their wishes with Oriental Plush, the supreme upholstery material.

Oriental Plush has many unusual features, discriminating women find. Its silky lustre is almost animatingly beautiful, yet it will withstand the

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ORIENTAL PLUSH

Its Beauty Lasts

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Carsley, of Montreal, and Madame Page, of Ottawa, were in Toronto last week for Mrs. H. V. Andrew's dance, which took place on Friday night in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Bernice Andrews.

Out-of-town guests who attended the Beament-Gibbs wedding on Saturday of last week in Toronto, included, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beament, Col. and Mrs. Beament, Major G. A. Bate, Mr. Grange Kingsmill, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Griffith, Hamilton, the Rev. John and Mrs. Hamilton, Ancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. W. A. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Woodstock, Mrs. Albany Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Keating, Mrs. A. W. MacLaughlin, Miss Date and Miss Southcott, St. Catharines.

Mrs. Richard V. Porritt, of Noranda, was in Toronto for the marriage of Miss Jessie Scott Bull on Saturday of last week and has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, with their children left last week for Scotland and later will spend some time in Europe.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart is among Canadians sojourning in Atlantic City at this season.

Mrs. C. R. Cherry, of Toronto, entertained at a bridge on October 29 in honor of Miss Jean MacPherson and Miss Ella Northgrave, two of the season's debutantes.



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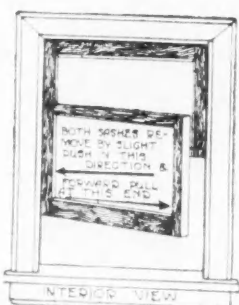
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those unnumbered window cleaners
who, in the course of their day's
work, perch on sills hundreds of
feet above street level.



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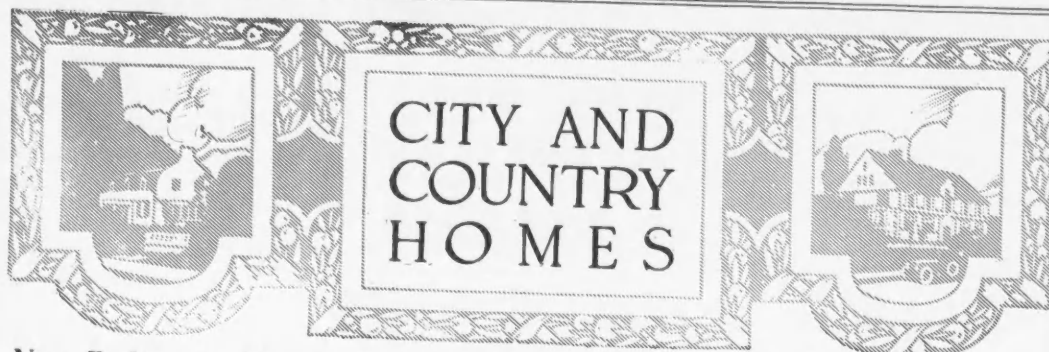
provide Building Managers or
homeowners with a real saving on
operating and window cleaning
costs. No need to hire a "Human
Fly" to clean this new window. An
unskilled laborer can take
"KLEEN-EZE" windows out of
their frames — clean them both
sides and replace them in a few
moments — inside the building, and
at a laborer's wage.

Superintendents of buildings every-
where should figure their annual
window cleaning costs. Then the
saving they would effect with the
installation of the "KLEEN-EZE"
window. It cuts upkeep charges to
the minimum!

Manufactured Under License by
almost all leading Sash and
Door Factories and distributed
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Phone 27796



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

New Fashions in Houses

THERE is little demand to-day for
the great mansions which the rich
men of the Victorian age loved.
Partly the cause is the great expense
of keeping up these huge places; but
largely it is due to the restlessness
of the 20th century.

People prefer to have small con-
venient homes which they can leave
easily, and without expense, from
time to time when they want to get
away. They like to have a home that
they can let for three or six months

is to try to make it as practical as
possible, but it is never an ideal ar-
rangement.

The perfect dining-room is so equip-
ped that it makes meal-time attractive.
The most ordinary food tastes good
when it is eaten at a comfortable
table, from a chair that is neither too
high nor too low, and with seat and
back upholstered to give proper sup-
port.

The day is gone when we tolerated a
table with a multiplicity of legs which
invariably got in one's way during
the meal. A simple table, with either

choosing a chair that gives support
to the back. It is impossible to sprawl
at table, and yet, to sit bolt upright
with perhaps a foot of space between
one's own back and that of the chair
is very trying.

Besides the dining-table proper, a
side or carrying-table is essential. If
this is fitted with two baize-lined
drawers, one for cutlery and one for
plate such as spoons and forks, it
saves time when laying the table. It
also saves labour in plate-cleaning and
polishing, as it keeps brighter in an
air-tight drawer. The table-top should



A sitting-room in green and white, in a reconstructed house of Victorian date.
—From "The Modern English Interior"

whilst they go abroad, or change
from town to country or vice-versa.
The example of one of the wealth-
iest men in England, the Duke of
Westminster, in forsaking the princely
Grosvenor House, with its tennis
courts, picture galleries, enormous
ballroom, for the cozy and conveni-
ent little Bourdon House, is typical
of the taste of rich people now.

Plan a neat compact place that
can easily be run by four servants,
and that I can get rid of quickly
and without loss if I want to, they
say to the architect. And as a rule
they demand light, white-painted,
comfortable quarters for the serv-
ants, in place of the dim, cramped
rooms the servants of the Victorian
and late Edwardian epochs had to
put up with. "It keeps the house-
hold held contented," remarked one
wealthy woman to me when we were
going over the plans. "Give them a
cheerful home and they won't want
to leave," she was right.

The small eight and ten-roomed
house, with a garage built on, is the
most popular house of the day
among reasonably well-off people.
Before the war they lived in houses
double and treble the size, and re-
garded a garage as a luxury. The
new houses are more expensive to
put up, but 50 per cent easier and
cleaner to run; and the over-all
saving in maintenance and upkeep
is probably 40 per cent.

The new houses are designed to
catch as much sunlight as possible,
and the rooms are planned to give
spacious effects by the elimination
of corners and angles. Corridors
run from end to end without stair-
cases intervening, there are no dark
upwards or corners where the dust
accumulates, and doors are wide and
open from one room into another,
and windows are over-size.

A feature of many of the houses
I have been designing lately, is a
morning room to catch the early sun,
white-painted and airy. People now
appreciate the psychological effect
of not eating always in the same room;
and it is extremely probable that a
cheerful, restful breakfast room,
fresh, white, and cool, has a marked
effect on the happiness of family life.

In the Dining Room

WHEN all is said and done, the most
comfortable rooms are those which
are furnished to make them suitable
for the special purpose for which they
will be used. A kitchen that tries to
be a dining-room, or the bedroom that
has also to be a sitting-room, is really
unsatisfactory in both rôles. Of
course, circumstances make the
double-duty room sometimes an abso-
lute necessity, and then the only thing

a central support, or just a sufficient
number of legs to hold the table top,
is best.

Even the gate-leg table is to-day
looked at unfavourably for family use.
It is true it can be conveniently folded
and set against a wall between meals,
but even this space-saving advantage
hardly counterbalances its discomfort
at meal-times. A refectory table is
best in a long, narrow dining-room,
and the stretcher or stout piece of
wood that joins the trestle-like sup-
ports serves as a footstool.

Appropos footstools, the hostess who
aims at perfection should remember
that a petite woman guest is not real-
ly comfortable at dinner without one.
Her feet may barely touch the ground,
with the result that her lap slopes,
and her dinner-napkin will perpetually
slide off it, and have to be recovered
from the floor perhaps half a dozen
times during the meal!

Appropos chairs, it is well to remem-
ber that very tall backs do not simpli-
fy service. As the dishes are being
handed to the diners, it is woefully
easy to knock against the top of a
tall chair with disastrous results to
both food and frocks. Another point
to bear in mind is the importance of

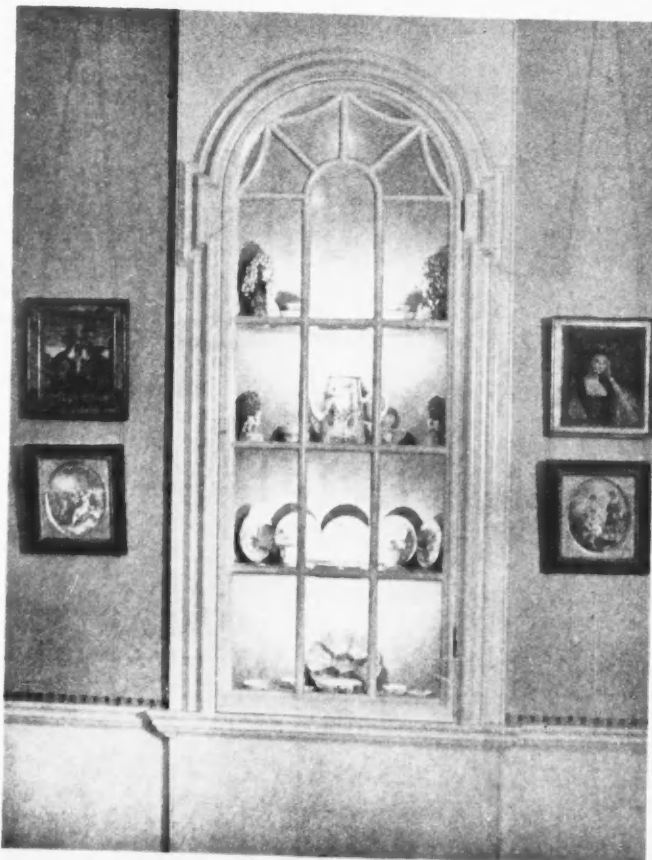
be covered with glass. The latter will
protect the polished wood from
scratches, and is easily kept clean by
wiping with a damp cloth.

The sideboard is, in a newly-built
house, often allied with a serving
hatch. This can, of course, only be
arranged when kitchen and dining-
room are on the same level and only
separated by a wall. Sometimes a
sideboard of this type has deep draw-
ers and cupboards that can be opened
on either the kitchen or dining-room
side. The service hatch is also ar-
ranged so that when the door on the
dining-room side is opened, that on
the kitchen side is closed, and this
prevents the odour of cooking from
penetrating the dining-room.

Fall Work in the Garden

BY L. B. BIRDSALL

A GARDENING association of na-
tional scope advises checking up
the defects and the mistakes in the
garden and the home surroundings
during the summer and starting to
rectify them in the fall. It is good
advice; especially for those persons
who seem to think that the spring



A wall niche for china, with concealed lighting.

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Fit for a King /
Chase & Sanborn's
SEAL BRAND
[In two, one and half-pound cans—whole,
ground or fine ground for percolator use.]

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specially selected in our own factory for
quality and flavor, and cleaned, stoned, and
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lusciousness is preserved unimpaired till
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fact that this pure spring water, slightly
mineralized, has the property of keeping its
own natural gas. Mix it with white wine and
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refreshing and thirst-quenching drink in the
world. Try it any day.

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Pork and Beans are
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Instantly, darkens eyelashes and brows.
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of lovely women the world over.
Sold in waterproof liquid,
Maybelline, Black or Brown,
75¢ at all toilet goods counters.
Distributed in Canada by
Palmer's Ltd., Montreal.




Here are the facts —about troubles of the GUMS

THE present rise of tooth troubles originating in the gum structure is traceable to soft, delicious foods that modern taste demands.

"Take an ordinary dinner, for instance, from the soup to the sweets," writes one famous specialist. "If there were anything that demanded real mastication we should soon grumble at the cook."

Which is precisely why gum troubles today are almost a national scourge—why x-ray files the country over are becoming crowded with pictures showing the dire results of gum neglect!

For, like any living tissue, the gums need exercise! Deprived of it by modern fare, they grow weak and tender. And teeth become affected—sometimes their loss is threatened.

Look out for "pink tooth brush"

If your tooth brush "shows pink," it's an infallible sign that worse troubles are on the way. Gum massage is the profession's weapon against "pink tooth brush."

Ipana Tooth Paste has a special ingredient that gives it power to tone the gums as well as clean the teeth. It contains ziralol, an anti-septic and hemostatic widely used by gum specialists. So hundreds of dentists recommend Ipana for this massage as well as for cleaning and brightening the teeth.

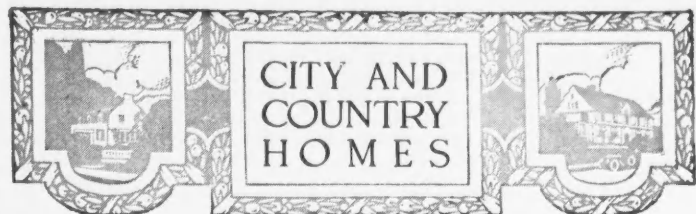
Give Ipana a full month's trial

We will gladly send you a 10-day sample of Ipana. The coupon will bring it.

But it's better to start at once with a full-size tube from your druggist.

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.
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and the spring only is the proper time for engaging in such work. True, the spring is the vernal season when old nature awakens her children after their long winter sleep, but there is nothing to prevent a careful gardener getting busy in the fall and giving nature's children new winter beds.

More and more flower growers are realizing this and the result is that during the last few years late September and October is a very active period in numerous gardens; but there are many of the older school

a tall perennial where a medium height perennial was intended. The fall is an ideal time for correcting this deviation. It is a good plan to chart a garden, carefully, every summer and to supplement the chart with a note book.

Late September and early October is a desirable time of the year to divide many perennials. In dividing and replanting perennials don't be too stingy nor too lavish with the fertilizer. Enrich the ground, exercising care in doing so. Avoid the use of fresh manure or of commercial



Harpsichord, Spanish, 17th century (decorated late 18th century).

who stick religiously to spring planting and remodeling.

The rearrangement of the garden and the grounds in the fall has three important advantages: Following the summer blooming periods, the changes and additions that are required are clearly impressed on the mind—a person hasn't had time to forget. The second advantage is that the average perennial, if planted properly in the fall has a distinct start on the spring planted perennial. Every plant takes a certain time to accustom itself to a new position, to become rehabilitated, as it were. A perennial that is transplanted in late September or early October has ample time, before growth becomes dormant, to establish itself and when growth starts again in the spring, that plant, in the vulgar parlance of the day, is "rarin' to go". The third advantage of fall planting is that it divides the gardening work and enables a gardener to give more attention to cultivation and early weed eradication during the spring months.

Rearrangements of a garden in the fall unquestionably provides a better perspective. Only a few weeks previously the borders and beds have been in flower and there has been evidence of over-crowding, of unharmonious irregularities in heights and the clashing of colors. Even the most experienced gardener is guilty of over-crowding plants during spring planting. Horticultural tables on the height of various flowering plants, while approximately correct, are not always to be relied on. A certain herbaceous perennial that has been placed in the two to three foot class may, in certain gardens where soil conditions are very favorable, attain heights of four to five feet. The result is an irregularity.

fertilizers—particularly the concentrated types with which you are unfamiliar. The average amateur horticulturist, in his first year or two of inexperience, generally is guilty of one of two errors: Either he doesn't give his plants sufficient and proper food or he gives them too much. One fault is quite as serious as the other; but fall fertilization is quite as important as spring. A perennial, even if it is not moved, requires stimulants to carry it through the winter and to enable it to start vigorous growth in the spring. Light mulching in late October and early November is recommended. If you wish to experiment, try mulching part of your plants this fall and overlook the remainder, then note the difference next spring. If you have a few clumps of Pyrethrum in your garden, make such a test on them.

The fall will also be found an excellent time for moving many native plants from their natural haunts to a garden. Wild Bergamot, closed Gentian and Cardinal Flower are three of the several varieties that may be moved safely in late September or October.

Do more than a little gardening this fall. Don't confine your activities to the planting of spring flowering bulbs and the covering of rose bushes. Do at least one half of the transplanting you have been leaving until spring in previous years. If you are planning new varieties for your garden, visit a reliable nursery and make your selections for September or October delivery, not the following April or May. You will have a much finer choice of plants and you will have them in your own garden, ready for the spring revival. Best of all, you will have five or six



Lilium Sargentiae may be easily raised from stem bulbils sown in the Autumn.

additional months in which to anticipate results, which is the primary zest of gardening.

Enamel

IT IS perhaps not generally known nowadays that the foundation of enamel is a clear flux which is tinted to various colours by the addition of metallic oxides. It is then ground into a vitreous paste which is fused by heat on to a metal base. It passes through repeated fires, water, and acids, and after it has reached either white or red heat (for some need more heat than others) cools down to the marvellous colours for which enamel is famous.

Many poets have used the word enamel as an expression to denote depth of colour, Herrick, for instance, speaking of the enamelled pansy, while in Milton we find the description of:

"Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue
Appeared, with gay enamel'd colours mixed."

Although enamelling is one of the oldest arts in the world, the earliest written reference to it is by Philostratus, a Sophist, who wrote in the year 200 A.D. that: "The barbarians in the region of the ocean are skilled, it is said, in fusing colours upon heated brass or copper."

Triolet

I bring you a rose
Still heavy with dew;
From lawns of repose
I bring you a rose;
Before the night goes
And the day dawns new
I bring you a rose
Still heavy with dew.
—Hester Gatty.



Mediterranean cruises

WHICH FOR YOU? The

luxurious giantess, S. S. Empress of Scotland, leaves New York next Feb. 3... the intimate but equally luxurious S. S. Empress of France, Feb. 13... twin Canadian Pacific voyages to the Mediterranean... result of a doubled demand for Canadian Pacific's kind of Mediterranean guidance! They take in the usual important ports, and the rarer thrills of the not-so-usual... Majorca, Venice, Dubrovnik, Corfu... 18 full days in Biblical lands... 73 days in all, 17 contrasting countries. All the way under Canadian Pacific's one management, ship and shore... 9th Mediterranean season of the world's greatest travel system. Either cruise for as low as \$900.

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Canadian Pacific

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Her friends chuckle behind her back when she puts on excess weight.

**Greater nourishment from
less food—more strength
with less weight**

Delicious, nourishing Bovril, replacing a portion of heavy, bulky foods in the daily diet gives needed strength without endangering the graceful lines of the figure.

A little Bovril makes a lot of difference through its unique power to make ordinary food more nourishing and because it helps you avoid clogging your system with surplus food that encourages fatty tissues.

You will feel more energetic and vigorous and will be better able to resist illness, and...

You are sure of adequate nourishment if, every day, you eat less heavy food and drink a little more Bovril.



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From one of the oldest and most renowned makers of French furniture we have received a collection of truly delightful petite cabinets or commodes, which make the most unusual end tables, telephone tables, bedside tables, smoking cabinets, vanity cases, and various different uses, and are very acceptable gifts.

Mostly in Mahogany and fruit wood, beautifully veneered and inlaid, some with dainty marble tops, other exquisite marquetry, and others again depending for their charm upon the beauty of their woods.

Each is fitted with numerous small drawers and cupboards, and they may be purchased individually or in pairs.

Priced from \$45.00 each

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nothing which should ever make a noise.

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Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, of Castlwood Avenue, Toronto, entertained at a very delightful musicale and reception on Saturday night of last week at the Toronto Conservatory of Music to introduce the newly formed Conservatory String Quartette. The recital was followed by a reception, when Mrs. MacMillan received in a smart white velvet gown and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Dr. and Mrs. MacMillan's guests included, Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was attended by Colonel Alexander Fraser; Dr. and Mrs.

Banting, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mr. and Mrs. Farley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wookey, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Tovell, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fennell, Dr. and Mrs. Mouré, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mr. Campbell MacInnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Langton, Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, Miss Jean Macpherson, Rev. Stuart Parker, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Professor Saul, Mrs. Saul, Mrs. W. R. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheard, Professor de Champs, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seltz,



MISS SALLY CARTER

Numbered among this year's society buds is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Carter, of Vancouver.

P. N. G. Starr, Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Colonel John Forbes Michie, the Misses Michie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Lady Parkin, Lady Eaton, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs.

Miss Mona Bates, Mrs. William Dobie, Mrs. John Garvin, Rev. Thomas Eakin, Mr. Henry Mason, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. James Miln, Mrs. David H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Melville White.

Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick is again in Toronto from Ottawa, where she was the guest of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Anglin and Mrs. Anglin.

Mrs. J. M. Eastwood, of Hamilton, and Colonel and Mrs. Armand Smith, of Winona, will be in Toronto this week-end for the marriage on Saturday of their niece, Miss Evelyn Darling.

Mrs. G. A. Macpherson, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, presented her debutante daughter, Miss Jean Macpherson, at a most successful tea on Friday afternoon of last week. Miss Macpherson, who was the recipient of many lovely flowers, was smartly gowned in white velvet with long skirt at the back and a bustle effect. Her bouquet was of roses. Mrs. Macpherson was smart in black with corsage of roses. Mrs. John I. Mills and Mrs. J. A. Murray were in charge of the pretty tea-table, and were assisted by Miss Ella Northgrave, Miss Dorothy Grant, Miss Kathleen Ritchie, Miss Natalie Mills, and Miss Dorothy Mills. Mrs. Macpherson's guests included, Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mrs. Walter Northgrave, Mrs. Kenneth Dunstan, Mrs. Arthur Grant, Mrs. A. E. Ames, Mrs. George Ames, Mrs. George Pierce, the Misses Kathleen Gibbons, Bernice Andrews, Katherine Lane, Helen Eakin, Betty Elsworth, Doris Stockdale, Marjorie Osborne, Mary Fullayson, Norah Malone, Patricia Watson, Mrs. Roy Warren, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. J. Rowland, Mrs. Fred Soper, Mrs. H. W. Price, Mrs. C. V. Harding, Mrs. E. A. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findlay, of Edgar Avenue, Toronto, are entertaining at a dance at the Royal York Hotel on Wednesday night, November 6, at nine o'clock, in honor of their daughter, Miss Norah Jean Findlay.

Mrs. Alfred Gianelli and Miss Adele Gianelli, who have been spending two years and a half in London and Paris, returned to Toronto last week. Captain Norman Gianelli, who was attached to the 17th Lancers at Aldershot, England, has returned to the Lord Strathcona Horse in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. McEachern, of Whitney Avenue, Toronto, entertained at a dinner dance on Tuesday night of last week at the Mayfair Club, when their guests numbered one hundred and fifty. Mrs. McEachern received in a smart gown of peach colored velvet and tulle, slippers to match, and wore a corsage of orchids. There were attractive floral decorations everywhere and at each guest's place at dinner was a corsage of roses and lilies for the ladies and button-hole bouquet of carnations for the men. Pale green candles and Talisman roses made delightful decorations on the dining tables, and amber and yellow chrysanthemums were used in the other rooms. Mr. and Mrs. McEachern's guests included, Mr.

and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Count and Countess Van den Heuvel, Colonel Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. John Chipman, Jr., Colonel and Mrs. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. John Firstbrooke, Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Paterson, Mrs. Denton Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Bennett, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. Farley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Flavell, Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Milner, Miss Lillian Lee, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. George Gale.

Mrs. R. B. Duggan, of Toronto, entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon of last week for the bride of the week, Miss Jessie Scott Bull.

Mrs. Grenville Rolph, of Toronto, was hostess at an enjoyable luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Jessie Scott Bull.

Mrs. Dalton Davies, of Forest Hill village, Toronto, has with her as guest Mrs. Angelo Read, of New York.

General John A. Gunn and Mrs. Gunn, of Toronto, are spending a month in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. D. P. D. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson, of Montreal, were recently in Toronto for a few days, guests of Mrs. A. M. Russell. They later left for New York to attend the marriage of Mrs. Molson's brother, Mr. Abner Kingman, Jr., to Miss Gwyneth Godfrey, which took place on the 24th.

Mrs. H. C. Boomer and the Misses Boomer are again in Toronto from England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burton have returned to Toronto from England and Europe. Their daughter, Mrs. Kerr Cronyn and Mr. Cronyn, who have been in London for a few weeks, returned with them.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Headmaster Dr. Macdonald, took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week in the Assembly Hall. Mrs. Macdonald was unfortunately unable to be present. The prizes were presented by Sir Joseph Flavell, Sir Robert Falconer, Gen. C. H. Mitchell and Rev. Dr. Schlatter. Lady Falconer presented the swimming prizes and Mrs. Catto the rifle presented by the 18th Highlanders chapter, I.O.D.E., every year. The guests were entertained at tea in the dining hall, where an orchestra played. The attractive tea table was done with flax and mauve and yellow chrysanthemums, with tall red candles. Those present included, Lady Flavell, Lady Falconer, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Burton, Miss J. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith (Hamilton), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Mrs. Graham Campbell, Miss Dorothy Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tudball, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Miss McCollum, Dr. Hillary, Mrs. John Firstbrooke, Mrs. Edward Crease, Principal Malcolm Wallace of University College and Mrs. Wallace, Colonel W. A. McCrimmon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rolph, Miss Minnie Macdonald, Rev. Canon Cody, Mrs. Cady, Miss Winifred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Preston, Brantford, Professor and Mrs. Percy Robinson, Colonel and Mrs. Hertzberg, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Broome, Mrs. Kenneth MacLaren.

The most brilliant function of the autumn social season in Saint John was the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. McLean at the Riverside Golf Club recently in honor of Colonel C. Weldon McLean, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., of London, England, who is visiting his father, General the Hon. H.H. McLean, Governor of New Brunswick, at his residence, The Grove, Rothesay. The large number of guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. McLean and Colonel McLean; Mrs. McLean wearing a beautiful black moiré gown with the fashionable long train at the back tapering to a point in front and having at the back the new bustle effect. With this she wore sheer black stockings and black satin slippers with diamond heels. The ball room was gay with yellow, rose and brown chrysanthemums and the same decoration

was used in the spacious dining room. The sun porch was very attractively arranged for sitting out. Mrs. Clifford McAvity and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter presided over the coffee cups. Mrs. McAvity wearing a lovely gown of blond lace and Mrs. Carter, who wore a beautiful gown of deep violet with slippers to match. The invited guests were as follows: Major General the Hon. Hugh H. McLean, K.C., V.D., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Hon. and Mrs. J. E. M. Baxter, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. W. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur I. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Allison, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. B. R. Armstrong, Mrs. W. S. Allison, the Misses Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Alward, Miss Rachel Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hugh Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bostwick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. George McAv. Blizard, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. J. Brook, Mr. Atwood Bridges, Miss Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Bell, Miss Katherine Bell, Mr. Donald Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Belyea, Mr. Harry Bartlett, Mr. Roy Carritte, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Carter, Mr. Fred Crosby, Mr. Victor Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Cochran, Miss Cushing, Miss Kathleen Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Daniel, Dr. and Mrs. V. D. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Dr. J. F. Edgcombe, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Enman, Mr. Stanley Emerson, Senator and Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Sylvia Frink, Miss Lois Fairweather, Miss Frances Frith, Mrs. J. Fenwick Fraser, the Misses Frances and Elise Gilbert, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John R. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. Alex. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Harrison, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. James G. Harrison, Mr. Hobbins, Miss Margaret Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harley, Brig.-General and Mrs. F. W. Hill, Miss Louise Hill, Mr. George Hilyard, Mr. Jack Holly, Mr. George Hudson, Miss Isabel Jack, Miss Barbara Jack, Mrs. R. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Jones, Jr., Miss Peggy Jones, Mrs. F. C. Jones, the Misses Frances and Mignon Rollo Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Lewin, Major and Mrs. Alfred C. Larter, Mr. Cyrus Inches, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Leck, Miss Nellie Magee, Mr. Jack McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Mackay, Mrs. Daniel Mullin, Miss Beryl Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacLaren, Mrs. Arnold F. McAlpine, of Montreal, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Hortense Maher, Mr. and Mrs. James E. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clifford McAvity, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAvity, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Macdonald, Miss Viola McAvity, Mr. Charles McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Neil McLean, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sutter, Mr. Marlin Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McKenna, Major-General the Hon. A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Com. Ralph G. McInerney, Mr. and Mrs. James MacMurray, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Patterson Combes, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Palfrey, Dr. and Mrs. O. R. Peters, the Misses Katherine and Margaret Peters, Mrs. William Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Miss Frances Robinson, Mr. J. Morris Robinson, Jr., Mr. Frank Rolph, Mr. and Mrs. George W. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Ross, of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morrissey, the Misses Robertson, Mrs. Lillian Russell, Miss Kathleen Sturdee, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sayre, Miss Frances Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Stetson, Mr. Donald Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner.

Mrs. Leslie J. Bruce, of Vancouver, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Nova Scotia, is at present the guest of Judge and Mrs. W. A. MacDougall, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Mrs. Clarence B. Allan, of Saint John, was among several hostesses who entertained recently in honor of Mrs. Alfred Porter, of Bear River, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. N. de Bertrand Lagrin Shaw, of Victoria, B.C., accompanied by her son, William, arrived in Saint John this past week and is the guest of Miss R. N. Boyer, Princess Street. Mrs. Shaw, who is a well known writer, has many friends in Saint John and throughout New Brunswick who will extend to her a very cordial welcome on her return to her native province.



MRS. E. W. RIGO, OF NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Formerly Miss Helen S. Lombardo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lombardo, of Glen Didge, St. Catharines.

—Photo by Whyte.



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The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 18)

The dining-room is a blend of red and gold. Another room is a subdued green with much gold. All the doors are fitted with mirror glass heavily framed with gold ornamentation. The chief treasures among the Royal pictures—and the chief treasures are mainly Dutch masters—are in the long narrow picture gallery, which is well lit from the roof. But the State dining-room also has some fine examples. Here is a row of Royal portraits along one wall—Lawrence's

in especial the West Riding, of which he was Lord Lieutenant for twenty-three years, will miss the Earl, who was a representative of a class that recent legislature is extinguishing. He belonged to a type which found pleasure in maintaining the happiest relations between landlord and tenant. It is doubtful, if, of late years, his many acres brought him in any revenue, but he took care that his tenantry did not suffer. The Territorial Army owes much to his fostering care. He was always a keen supporter of hunting,



TIME'S RECONCILIATIONS
The ten French Mayors who recently visited Hastings, went to the War Memorial in the Alexandra Park where wreaths were laid by the Mayor of Rouen and M. Loison, secretary of the Association under whose auspices the demonstration of Anglo-Norman friendship is made. The visitors were formally welcomed in the Town Hall by the Mayor of Hastings, Councillor Arthur Thorpe. The picture shows the Mayor of Rouen, M. Metcayer, laying a wreath on the War Memorial.

King George the Fourth in the centre over the fireplace—and a row of French windows looking over the gardens on the other side. For night illumination there are golden chandeliers with electric "candles." Only in the Green Drawing-room does one find crystal chandeliers, and the grace of them is in queer contrast with the series of weighty-looking seventeenth century Italian cabinets made of varicoloured marbles and encrusted with precious stones.

Labour's First Chairwoman

AS SUCCESSOR to Mr. Herbert Morrison in the chairmanship of the Labour Party, Miss Susan Lawrence, the first woman to attain that position, ascends with ease and natural grace another step in the hierarchy of public and political life after 30 years' practical and progressive experience. She is a graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge, where she won distinction in mathematics. A woman of culture and independent means, she made her first entrance to public life as a member of the London School Board in 1900, when her political activities were Conservative. She became a prominent Socialist during the pre-war suffragist agitation, in which her cousin, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was also a leader. Her study of municipal administration in all its branches has made her one of the chief authorities in the House of Commons on this subject. Her speeches are characterized by clarity, close reasoning, and impersonal form of address in a voice sharpened by outdoor speaking. She states her case like an experienced lawyer, and at times has a rare capacity for withering scorn and intellectual contempt, as was revealed in her famous speech analyzing and criticising the formula of the De-rating Bill when it was introduced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Smoking is her only masculine habit, and she wears an Eton crop. Her taste in dress is simple and becoming. She looks younger than her 58 years, has the zest of one half her age, and a capacity for work that even her duties as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health do not satisfy.

A Retiring Peer

THE late Lord Harewood was not a conspicuous public figure in the South. Although joined to the Royal Family by the marriage of his son to Princess Mary, he never changed his settled habits in the slightest degree. He could walk through the paddock at Ascot frequently alone as though he were detached from the sport which held so much interest and enjoyment for him, yet he owned winners of important events. Although an octogenarian he still retained much of the buoyancy of youth. Yorkshire, and a great preserver of foxes on

all his properties. The Bramham Moor Hounds have been connected with the Lascelles family and that of Lane Fox since 1793. In 1819 the then Lord Lascelles took the pack over from Mr. James Lane Fox, and hounds were kennelled at Wetherstone until 1827, when they were removed to Harewood. The pack were hunted by the Lascelles family and were known as Lord Harewood's Hounds till 1848, when they were taken over by Mr. George Lane Fox and were transferred to Bramham. At this transference Lord Harewood gave Mr. Lane Fox the hounds, ten horses, bridles, saddles, and so on, and £1,000 a year towards their upkeep. Later this sum was reduced to £500 and was continued for many years.

A Fine Art Collection

AUGUSTE RODIN'S marble group, "Le Baiser," is to be sold at the dispersal of the Warren collection at Lewes House, Sussex, this month. This group, which is over life-size, is a later and enlarged version of a group representing the episode of Paolo Malatesta and Francesca da Rimini in Dante's poem. There are two other groups, one in Paris and one in the National Gallery at Copenhagen, but the group now offered, which was executed by Rodin for Mr. Warren, the artist himself considered his finest version. Rodin, who is best known in England by his group of "Le Bourgeois de Calais" on the Thames Embankment, placed the British nation in his debt when, "as an expression of his admiration for the deeds of the British Army, 1914," he



MRS. R. J. MANION
Wife of Hon. R. J. Manion, M.P., Fort William, Ontario. Mrs. Manion has not only been the wife of a well-known Canadian Parliamentarian for twelve years, but her own family is an old parliamentary one. Her grandfather, Dr. Desautels, of Three Rivers, having been a member of parliament of Lower Canada and later a member of the House in Sir John A. Macdonald's party in the first Parliament after Confederation. Doctor and Mrs. Manion are at present visiting England, where their son, James, is attending University.

—Photograph by Fryer, Fort William.

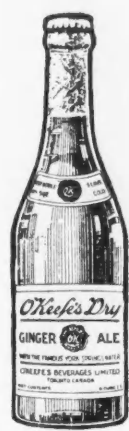
made a noble gift of twenty of his works to the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1916 he gave the whole of the rest of his works to the French nation, which makes the prospect of any of his important sculptures appearing in the market highly improbable. Two other of Rodin's works are also to be sold—his bust of Henri Rochefort, the remarkable journalist of "L'Intransigeant," and a bronze statuette, "La Vieille Heaulmière," while there are also several works by Rodin's friend and fellow student, Dalou. The late Mr. E. P. Warren was a life long connoisseur, and the catalogue is filled with furniture, china, silver, and bric-a-brac. A wonderful Elizabethan draw table purchased from an old house near Lewes, and a unique collection of old oak benches of the fifteenth century from the old church at Ormskirk, Lancashire, are also to be sold. The china includes dinner, tea, and other services in Cupodi Monte, Derby, Frankenthal, Wedgwood, Worcester, and Davenport, while there are also over 900 ounces of fine old English silver and a few early embroideries.

I don't believe there is a man in this world who knows what his wife intends to do five minutes hence. Mr. Justice Swift.

Why can't the country support galleries and show pictures as opposed to the pictures?—Sir Robert Will.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 2, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Canada's Faith in Future Grows as Golden North Opens

By F. D. L. Smith

IT HAS been left to an American to outline in a 250-page volume, just off the press, the story of Canada's recently accelerated northern development. In "GO NORTH YOUNG MAN!" (McClelland and Stewart) Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has amended Horace Greeley's advice of two generations ago which, as everyone recalls, was that ambitious young Americans should "Go West" to the Plains and Pacific Coast then being opened up. Now they are advised that they turn to another and even more alluring point of the compass, in other words to the Dominion of Canada and its frontier regions.

The author, who is familiar with great sections of newer Canada, has caught the enthusiasm of to-day's significant achievements in Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec, Northern Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta, in British Columbia and the North-west Territories including "the barrens." Quoting a prominent Canadian as saying: "I expect that eventually Canada will become the centre of the British Empire with its hundreds of millions of people," Mr. Cooper seeks to explain the giant forward strides recently achieved by this for long over-conservative half-continent.

The reason, he says, is the New North, crammed with minerals, thundering with possibilities for hydro-electric development, sufficiently tillable at remote spots to give small fortunes to hard-working pioneers. And everywhere it bristles with the spires of softwoods which return almost ton for ton in newsprint and sulphide papers, to say nothing of the developments of cellulose fiber which produces the silky rayon and kindred products.

This, he continues, is the land which once belonged only to the Indian trapper and the dog-sled driver, to the wandering factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and the French Canadian pioneer. "It stretches ever beyond this. For now that Canada has started to crack open its Northland, it seems to have no limit. The area of development goes onward into the barrens, where the ice lies only eight inches under the caribou moss, and onward beyond even that, to where the white whales play in Hudson Bay, where the ptarmigan flits above the snowdrifts and the polar bear is not an unusual sight for the prospector. And still farther, where the aviator leans from the cockpit to study out problems in navigation that ships may steam from Churchill to England through a passage once traversed only by explorers."

And, comments Mr. Cooper, as men pour in, so pour the millions of dollars, hundreds upon hundreds of them, money from the United States, from Canada, from England; one hears lump sums discussed in the Northland to-day that would have been jeered at as the ravings of a crazed person a decade ago. Twenty-five millions for this, a hundred millions for something else; twenty millions for a year's railroad-building program, ten millions for the development of a single mine, another million for prospecting—just to find out if a piece of ground is worth spending a real sum of money upon! This is the land that a few years ago was called the "land of the stunted poplar"—a hopeless drag upon a Dominion which felt itself doomed to exist upon a comparatively narrow strip of agricultural country along its southern border.

After the discovery of Cobalt and Porcupine further developments lagged for a while. Then the existence of huge spruce and poplar forests in juxtaposition to plentiful water powers began to attract capital.

So, we are told, the paper companies moved out of the ravaged districts of the United States, and into the North of Canada. They built their mills. They began to harness streams. They penetrated the bush with tall, steel structures and sizzling wires. Electric-lighted towns appeared, even before the branch lines of railroads made their appearance. But the railroads were not far behind; rising communities meant trade; each pulp mill brought with it a little city. On and on, slowly at first, then gradually snowballing, the invasion of the North began. Canada's water power development has increased 265 per cent. in

the last ten years until she now stands third per capita in power development in the world. The potential horse power is thirty-two million.

All this brought about a number of things. First of all, money began to flow in to the North, and with money went a new interest in the country. Cities began to arise; centers of communication. Advanced methods of travel arrived; the airplane joined this naturally after the war, and became a dependable work-a-day method of forest surveys for the establishment of pulp areas and fire protection. Beyond this came two great pieces of knowledge; first, that mining could be beaten, and secondly the knowledge that mining occupied the same position as the widely advertised mousetrap. Find a better mine, or a better place for industrial development and the beaten path to one's door would shortly follow, and the millions necessary to the building of a railroad. Prospectors began to branch out. Persons who had tried in vain to peddle their claims renewed their efforts. Suddenly, overnight, it seemed, the North Country began to crack.

A crevice is extending across the north of the whole Dominion now, widened more in the last three years than in all the history of Canada. So, the writer proceeds, no longer is the country referred to as the Frozen North; it's the Golden North, and the better etiquette is to forget the former term entirely. From Labrador across the Ungava County, into Northern Quebec, across the New North of Ontario and through the Patricia district, into Manitoba and northward into the Barren Lands and beyond, across Saskatchewan and Alberta and British Columbia and into the Yukon, the northward push is going forward like the skirmishing lines of a tremendous army. The westward flow of empire in the history of the United States is puny compared to it. In fact, there is no comparison; the dramatics of the Alaskan rush were easier to describe because they were concentrated. But they were no more prevalent.

This northward push, incidentally, is described as not one which merely quests for gold or other minerals, like the chase of '98. It includes agriculture, and the opening up of farming districts, but it is not solely concerned with that, as was the opening of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip. It concerns railroad building, under almost as many hardships and privations as those of the building of the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific, but that too is a component. For there is everything in the swing to the

North, manufacturing, agriculture, mines, water power, the hope of oil and coal, smelters, railroads, opening of new steamship lanes, cities—all these are the impulses of a country which has been until the last few years a frontier in every sense of the word. Perhaps the best illustration of that is the fact that between The Pas, in Northern Manitoba where the Hudson Bay Railway begins its lonely journey into the North, and the end of steel at Fort Churchill, is a distance of five hundred miles. In that entire length of railroad, there are only two public crossings, one of which is in The Pas. That's the country.

The author deals with the great Laurentian Plateau or the Pre-Cambrian Shield which occupies most of Central and Northern Canada overlapping for a few miles into the United States south and west of Lake Superior. Starting with this slight extension of the Canadian Shield into Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, he points out that it has given the world the Michigan copper mines and the Mesaba iron range upon which is based most of the industrial prosperity of one half the republic.

In Canada, north of the lakes, the same mineral formations gave Canada the Sudbury nickel copper deposits yielding 90 per cent. of the world's nickel supply, the Cobalt and other silver camps, the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold camps and the Rouyn copper-gold-zinc mines, the Flin-Flon and Sherritt Gordon deposits in Northern Manitoba and a hundred other well known properties.

Tackling the geological story of these regions in a broad vein, Mr. Cooper pictures a great range of volcanic mountains, as high as the Rockies, which ran south from the Arctic Circle into Eastern Manitoba and Ontario and then between Lake Superior and Hudson Bay back through Labrador into the Arctic Circle again. This mountain chain existed sixty million years ago or fifty million years before the Rocky mountains were born. Next, say about twenty-five or thirty thousand years ago, along came the Ice Age when the grinding glaciers pared down this ancient mountain chain to the present level of the Laurentian Plateau which is from one to two thousand feet above sea level. That, thinks the writer, would have been an easy time for prospectors, as countless mineral deposits must have appeared on the surface of the newly gouged and scraped rocks. But the prospectors were not available and thousands of years passed in the course of which vegetation grew and decayed, forests sprang up, muskegs were formed, much sedimentation took place. Hence the great clay belt with its pioneer farmers. Hence also the over-

(Continued on Page 30)



S. H. LOGAN

A new portrait of the General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Logan recently issued an analysis of Canada's motor car production, which has made remarkable strides during the past year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Britain's Problem Unemployment Chief Issue as Parliament Reassembles

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

THE British Parliament has reassembled after the long summer vacation. The great problem of the day for public discussion will be that of unemployment. The Labour Government appointed a special Minister to deal exclusively with this problem, and an impatient public will be eager to hear from him how the problem is being dealt with, how it affects national policy in home affairs and in foreign trade relations as well. Both the people and the Government know that the solution of the unemployment problem is the present and historic test of modern British statesmanship.

Unemployment is the gravest social problem with which Great Britain has grappled during the past half century. For eight years the country has maintained in involuntary idleness an army whose numbers have exceeded her total losses during the war 1914-18. Only for a week or two during the whole period have its numbers fallen below the million mark, and at present they stand obstinately between 1,100,000 and 1,200,000. In earlier days, unemployment of equal severity maintained for half as long a period might have involved a revolution. Such an event is not and never has been remotely threatened in Great Britain, simply because the State has been wise enough not to allow a million and a quarter hungry men and women with their dependents to perish from starvation.

Other countries, it is true, have at different times had an unemployment approximation to that of Great Britain. Germany, with a population of sixty millions, as compared with Great Britain's forty millions, has had 2,000,000 unemployed, while even in the proverbially prosperous United States it was estimated that over 4,000,000 out of a population of one hundred and twenty millions were idle three years ago. But in these cases a subsequent upswing in trade has reduced the figures to much lower proportions. Only in Great Britain has the evil proved obstinately unamenable to any form of treatment.

A study of the British official returns brings out a crucial feature. While every trade in the country is afflicted with the disease of unemployment in greater or less degree, its incidence falls chiefly on no more than ten or a dozen industries, which together account for some two-thirds of the total. Briefly, the trades in question are concerned with the production of coal, the manufacture and utilization of iron and steel, the manufacture of textile goods and the transportation of all these goods by sea to other countries.

The reason why depression has fallen with such exceptional severity on these trades will be evident from two main facts. The industries in question supply three-fourths of Britain's total exports. The latter at the present time are fully 20 per cent. below the volume of 1913. All efforts to solve the problem resolve themselves sooner or later into a question of finding effective ways and means of reviving the prosperity of the great British export trades.

Expedients which provide work only for a limited period cannot in themselves solve the problem. There are undoubtedly possibilities of reducing the total to a worthwhile extent by piecemeal methods, while another helpful factor would be a resumption of emigration to the New World on something like the pre-war scale though the latter does not seem to be a feasible proposition at the moment.

In the long run, however, the solution of the question lies in the great export markets of the world. It is in Great Britain's interest to contend, in season and out of season, for the utmost freedom in the trade relations of all countries; to combat the growth of unconscionable tariff walls; and herself to set a good example in this respect. Secondly, it is the task of her great industries so to improve their internal organiza-

(Continued on page 39)

GOLD & DROSS

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am told that there is a good market profit to be had in the preferred stock of Canada Steamship Lines. My informant says that this stock is to be called in two years time at 125 and I note that it is now selling around 80. What do you think of making the profit suggested and why is it selling so low now?

—P. R. R., Renfrew, Ont.

The reason Canada Steamship Lines preferred stock is selling currently around 80, is because the company's earnings for the current year will undoubtedly be affected by the grain blockade. As you know, a very large portion of the company's profits come from this part of its activities, and this year the grain trade has been very seriously curtailed. Recent rumor that the preferred dividend was in danger because of this situation has been denied by the management. At present quotations this 6 per cent preferred stock is giving yield of around 7.4 per cent.

The statement that this stock is to be called in two years time at 125 is entirely unwarranted. It is true that the stock is callable at any time at 125, but such action would only be taken when the company was in an advantageous position to do so and wished to simplify its capital structure. Obviously the company would not call its stock at a figure like 125, when it can be acquired on the open market for 80.

If you are thinking of buying this stock, I would do so only on the basis of the present attractive yield, and the fact that the company is in a strong position and should continue to do well in the future, and not with the idea of making any quick profit on the market.

DOMINION PALACE PIER CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been asked to buy some stock in the Dominion Palace Pier Corporation but I have not bought because a friend of mine tells me that he has had some of this stock for nearly two years and that the company has disappointed him very much. He says that they have not even started to build a pier and that he finds that he cannot sell his stock, which he would like to. He advises me not to buy and says there is something funny somewhere. What do you think about it?

—L. S. T., Toronto, Ont.

I think there is something funny somewhere too. I am surprised that your friend does, however, because as a shareholder, I don't think that he is going to have much fun, or profit either. He can't sell his stock because there is no market for it and I think that he will be very lucky if he ever gets back the money he originally put into this company.

So far, the Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, or more precisely its "financial agent" the Provincial Improvement Corporation, has shown its chief activity in the sale of stock, instead of proceeding with the erection of the proposed pier. I have heard quite a number of dates set for the beginning of actual construction, but each time the construction failed to materialize. As possibly you know, the pier was originally to be built at Sunnyside Beach, but a site farther out from the city had to be found when the

sanction of the Toronto Harbor Commission was not obtained.

I have been far from impressed by many of the statements made in the company's prospectus and advertisements. Too vivid pictures have been painted of the success of alleged similar piers elsewhere and too little said about the actual financial position of the Dominion Palace Pier Corporation itself. In fact, from the literature I have seen, I think that the prospective shareholder would not only be unable to obtain a clear picture of this venture, but that he would likely form a conception unwarranted by the actual facts. I have found it difficult, as the years have passed, to maintain any belief that the construction of the pier was imminent and, in fact, I was never convinced that it would be a paying proposition, if and when completed.

I certainly think that shareholders in this company, on the basis of its record of promises and lack of fulfillment, have every reason to be dissatisfied. I think further, that in its present position, the company is not warranted in seeking financial support from investors. Need I say, don't buy the stock?

CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As part consideration in a business deal, I have been asked to accept two \$1,000 bonds of the Canada Biscuit Company Limited. The bonds are Series "A", carry interest at 8 1/2 per cent. and mature in 1946. Can you tell me if the bonds are worth their face value and if they are a sound investment? Is the Canada Biscuit Company in a sound position financially and making progress? Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

—D. L., Kingston, Ont.

If your business friend wants you to take over these bonds at their par value, he is asking considerably too much. Current quotations by dealers in unfilled securities are 80 bid, 85 asked. This figure indicates the issue's standing from the investment viewpoint. If we take 83 as the price at which a purchase might actually be made, you would get a yield of 7.83 per cent on your money. It is hardly necessary to say that no Canadian industrial bond that is a sound investment can be purchased to yield anywhere near 8 per cent.

If you take them over around 83, however, the bonds would seem to be reasonably attractive as a speculative investment. The company has had a pretty difficult time during the last three years, but now appears to be making progress and is slowly but steadily working its way towards a stronger position.

The Canada Biscuit Company Limited is an interesting example of a consolidation that so far has not worked out along the lines forecast by its promoters. The company was incorporated in 1926 as a merger of some seven well-established concerns, the McCormick Manufacturing Company Ltd., Paulin-Chambers Company Ltd., J. A. Marvin Ltd., Montreal Biscuit Company Ltd., North West Biscuit Company Ltd., North West Mill and Feed Company Ltd., and D. S. Perrin and Company Ltd.

(Continued on Page 32)



FRANK P. O'CONNOR

President of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., which has just issued an exceedingly satisfactory report showing an increase in earnings on the common stock of approximately 63 per cent. over the year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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ESTABLISHED 1901
Head Office: TORONTO
26 King Street E.

TORONTO
NEW YORK
LONDON, ENG.

Canada's Faith in Future Grows as Golden North Opens

(Continued from Page 29)
burden which nearly everywhere interferes with the exploration work of prospectors.

As the author perceives, Canada's rapid development in the last few years is based in great measure on the abundance of her water powers which provides ample motive energy for the utilization of her pulp forests and mineral resources. Take the "Duke-Price" interests on the Saguenay River which are developing more than a million horse power for one project alone, the control of the aluminum market. One unit is in operation and the rest under construction.

To gain a true idea of the water powers, one is invited to visualize an industrial map of Canada from the East to the West. It is an incessant string of pulp and paper mills located between the Atlantic and the prairie provinces, one hundred and thirty-two in all, all of them running on water power, and some of those power plants developing as much as one hundred thousand horse power. After one finishes with the paper mills, one can turn to the smelters which are dotting Canada from the Rockies to Quebec—and again it's the muskeg water that's turning out the copper, the gold, the silver and the lead and zinc to keep a nation busy with manufactures.

That has had its inevitable effect. Already Canada has reached a total of more than twelve million dollars a day in manufacturing. She is exporting \$241 per head of population against \$190 by Great Britain and \$77 by the United States.

The role of the Gentleman Adventurers Trading Into Hudson Bay is not overlooked. An old Hudson's Bay Company factor at a remote post is quoted as saying "This used to be real fur country around here. Prime furs, good furs and plenty of them. Then the prospectors came, moving here and there through the bush, looking for gold. Building their fires and stripping the ground when they got on what they thought was a vein. You can't expect animals to stay where human beings are keeping them on the move—especially in the breeding season. So they've travelled on and we have to travel after them. But that's the way it goes. Always a little farther North."

Always a little farther, until now the Hudson's Bay Company, in its search for furs, has, within the last eight years, established more posts within the Arctic Circle than existed in all its previous history—farther north, farther north, the hunter must go, that England may have her furs, while in the south many an ancient post which once saw the beaver skins stacked rifle-high in exchange for that weapon now deals in such prosaic things as tobacco and canned goods and the necessities of civilized life to a far greater extent than it does in raw pelts.

The romance of the Hudson Bay Railway and Fort Churchill are touched upon but even these do not approximate to the farthest North. The writer says "A railroad to Churchill won't do it. A dozen more roads emanating from that one won't, in fact, begin to do it. A million more people, even if all of them pioneer, can't do it. The frontier, as it exists to-day in Canada, is one of those progressive elusive things which is ever ahead, a sort of multiple barrier; as soon as civilization conquers the frontier as it has existed in the minds of those who have battled it, the discovery is made that another frontier lies beyond, with just as many potentialities and as many allurements in its annihilation as the one just vanquished."

"There will be no last frontier for Canada until the Arctic Circle has been reached and crossed by the workaday world, until business men talk as casually of going there as they now speak of going out to Denver in the United States across what once was the Great American Desert. Nor will the frontier stop with the passage of the Arctic Circle. In these days of airplanes, it is just as logical to think of a route to the northern portions of Europe by traveling across the roof of the world, as it once was to think of crossing the continent with a railroad. I believe there will be big industries some day within the Arctic Circle. I can see the day when the raising of caribou and Stefansson's idea of growing musk ox for the market will compete with to-day's cattle business."

The pioneers of Northern Canada, Mr. Cooper says, embrace all kinds of men. They include all classes, with the exception of one type. The old rule of the West, where no one asked a man's antecedents, is missing. In the North it is taken for granted that a man's record is not only clean, but meritorious. One finds there, cavorting through the numbers of a square

dance at a pie social, the aesthetic-eyed gentleman who can discuss expertly the art of every European museum. One finds soldiers of the King who have seen their service in Kipling's India and who knew the Hades of Singapore in the old days. A stubby-legged Cousin Jack or a Cornishman may have drifted into Canada by way of the African Rand; his buddy, equally stubby and wrinkled, can talk intelligently of the boom mining camps of America, because he has been in every one of them.

And this American is amazed at the orderliness of the Canadian wilderness camps. No evil dance halls and no "Gambling Hells as such." On this point he says, "But even allowing for hidden avenues of vice, the whole of frontier Canada, from Rouyn on through the older camps of Timmins and Porcupine, across through Hudson and Gold Pines and Red Lake, on up through The Pas, and Cranberry Portage and Flin Flon, across to Herb Lake and upward along the Hudson Bay Railroad to Churchill, the whole of these, I say, might combine and produce enough wickedness to equal a block or so of San Francisco's old Barbary Coast—but I doubt it. To tell the truth, in one small ordinary boom oil town of the United States, I have seen more lawlessness than in all of Canada combined. Nor is it because the Canadian police concentrate their men immediately a new town starts. Instead of that, life seems to run along on about its usual course for the police; a couple of men is plenty for a new town of three or four thousand."

*

Opening Chapter 7 our author remarks: "The transition of Canada, from a negative place in the mining activities of the world to one where she threatens absolute supremacy, has come about in little more than a quarter of a century, since, in fact, the discovery of Cobalt in 1903." There is the part played by the prospector in the development of the country—by the prospector and others who get the "feel" of hidden wealth and succumb to the lure of far places. It's the challenge of the unknown. An old timer is quoted as unburdening himself much in this wise:—

"The mine is away from civilization. There's every trouble in the world to get it started. First one outfit takes hold of it, then another; hope flares and hope dies. But finally it gets to going. Sure enough, the little town starts, just like I dreamed it would. There's a post-office, and a picture show and women folks making a home in the wilderness, and I grin to myself with the joy of it. Then bigger boats take the place of the canoes in which the first pioneers came in. More people arrive. There's a main street now and I'm as happy as a bug in a rug."

"After awhile, a rumor circulates that the railroad is going to build a branch line across what once was wilderness, and I get a real thrill out of that too. Then the engineers come, setting up camps, and fighting the flies or the sweep of zero winds while they run their trial lines and decide upon the location for the road; they get to know me pretty well, because I drop into their camps often, just to talk about that railroad. Finally, the gangs appear, working ahead of the pioneer track layer; there's the ceremony of driving the golden spike, the place that I came into as a wilderness

(Continued on Page 38)

Additional Offering

\$11,000,000

Gatineau Power Company First Mortgage Gold Bonds

5% Series due 1956

Dated June 1, 1926

Due June 1, 1956

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York and Boston in United States gold coin and in Montreal and Toronto in Canadian gold coin. Redeemable on any interest date on thirty days' published notice at 105 through June 1, 1936; thereafter at 104 through June 1, 1941; thereafter at 103 through June 1, 1946; thereafter at 102 through June 1, 1951; and thereafter prior to maturity at 101; accrued interest to be included in all cases. Coupon Bonds of denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registrable as to principal and fully registered Bonds of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and authorized multiples, interchangeable in like principal amounts. The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Trustee.

The following information is summarized by Mr. A. R. Graustein, President of the Company:

COMPANY: Gatineau Power Company is one of the largest hydro-electric producers on the North American continent. Its hydro-electric plants on the Gatineau River and on the Ottawa River and tributaries have a present installed generating capacity of 562,600 hp., of which 436,000 hp. is in three plants located on the Gatineau River within thirty-five miles of the City of Ottawa. All of its plants (except 40,000 hp.) are physically interconnected, forming a unified hydro-electric generating and transmission system. The largest portion of these power sites is owned in fee and the balance is held under long term government leases. In addition, it is now acquiring the entire common stock and funded debt of Saint John River Power Company, which owns the largest hydro-electric power development in the Maritime Provinces. This is located at Grand Falls, N.B. Of the initial 60,000 hp. installation, 20,000 hp. has been in operation since October 1, 1928, and an additional 40,000 hp. will be in service by the end of this year.

The total potential hydro-electric capacity controlled by the Company, including undeveloped powers, is in excess of 1,200,000 hp.

POWER CONTRACTS: Contracts for the sale of all the power presently to be generated at the plants of the two companies have already been executed with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and others. These contracts require deliveries of primary power in the aggregate increasing on October 1 in each year from present deliveries of 325,000 hp. to more than 480,000 hp. beginning October 1, 1931. The Trust Deed contains provisions limiting and defining the conditions under which changes may be made in certain of these contracts.

EARNINGS: Net earnings of the Company (available for interest and reserves) on the basis of full power deliveries called for by present contracts on or before October 1, 1931, plus annual interest on \$9,500,000 First Mortgage 5% Bonds of Saint John River Power Company (all to be pledged under the Trust Deed) are calculated to exceed \$7,258,000 per annum, or over 2.3 times the annual interest requirements on the entire \$63,043,500 First Mortgage Gold Bonds to be presently outstanding, including this offering. These earnings do not include any equity earnings which may accrue to the Company from ownership of all the common stock of Saint John River Power Company. For the twelve months ended September 30, 1929, actual consolidated net earnings from operations of the two Companies (available for interest and reserves) amounted to \$4,841,299 or more than 1.5 times such interest requirements. In the following years increased power deliveries called for by the power contracts will result in constantly increasing earnings up to the twelve months beginning October 1, 1931. In addition there are excellent prospects for further substantial increases in earnings both before and after 1931 through the normal growth in demand for power from present customers and others located in the territory served.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The major portion of the proceeds of this issue will be applied to the acquisition of First Mortgage Bonds of Saint John River Power Company, and the balance will be used to reimburse the Company for expenditures made or to be made for capital purposes including construction of the Cabonga Reservoir and additions to the transmission system.

SECURITY: The First Mortgage Gold Bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage and hypothec on all water powers developed and operating or in process of development now owned by the Company, except four small powers with a total installed capacity of less than 6,000 hp. Upon completion of this financing they will be additionally secured by pledge of the entire funded debt and Common Stock of Saint John River Power Company, \$9,500,000 principal amount of First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds and 100,000 shares of common stock. Subject to the restrictions of the Trust Deed, \$2,500,000 additional Bonds may be issued against pledge of an equal amount of Saint John River Power Company Bonds issuable on the basis of the initial 60,000 hp. installation of that Company. The First Mortgage Bonds of Gatineau Power Company are followed by \$19,369,500 Debentures outstanding with the public and \$7,000,000 Income Subordinated Certificates; \$25,000,000 par value of Preferred Stock and 500,000 shares of Common Stock, all owned by Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited. The Trust Deed contains provisions permitting certain modifications by the bond holders as therein provided.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides for a minimum annual Sinking Fund, payable December 1 each year in cash or Bonds, equal to 1 1/2% of the greatest aggregate principal amount of First Mortgage Gold Bonds at any time outstanding. To date \$456,500 Bonds have been retired by operation of the Sinking Fund.

Price 93 and accrued interest to yield about 5 1/2%

These Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if received by us and subject to approval of counsel. Legal proceedings in connection with the issuance of these Bonds are to be passed upon for the Bankers by Messrs. Rushmore, Bisbee and Stern, New York, and for the Company by Messrs. Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed, New York, and Messrs. Brown, Montgomery and McMichael, Montreal. Title questions and matters of local law have been or will be passed upon by local counsel. It is expected that Temporary Bonds or Interim Receipts will be available for delivery on or about November 19, 1929.

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Statements while not guaranteed are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.



SAMUEL BRONFMAN

Vice-President of Distillers Corporation-Seagram, Ltd., who presided at the recent annual meeting of the company when shareholders were informed that earnings for the fiscal year had reached \$1.52 per share on the common stock.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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International Problems in Coal

Industry Generally is Beset by Overproduction and Lack of Organization—the Remedy in Britain and The U. S.

IN THE past fifteen years the world consumption of coal has increased only by an amount approximately equal to an average year's increase before the war. This is the basic factor behind all the difficulties which have beset the industry in recent years. Badly organized, over-equipped, and facing the growing competition of other fuels, the coal industry remains still in a depressed condition.

Because coal before the war was without a serious rival as a generator of power, its use increased in proportion to the industrial output. Between 1886 and 1913 world consumption advanced at a rate of more than 4 per cent each year. Of the three great countries accounting for the major part of this output, production quintupled during the period in the United States, tripled in Germany, and increased by 80 per cent in Great Britain.

Since that period, however, the increase has largely come to an end, and the average annual production has been close to 1200 million metric tons, or about equal to the 1913 figures. In a summary of the industry, the League of Nations gives the following figures for the output of coal in recent years as compared with the output of foodstuffs and raw materials.

	Millions of Metric Tons	Index	Index
1913	1,216	100	100
1923	1,297	99.3	106
1924	1,192	98.1	108
1925	1,195	98.3	116
1926	1,193	98.1	117
1927	1,283	105.5	121
1928	1,245	102.1	125

Thus during the fifteen years under consideration the consumption of coal has increased only 2 per cent although the economic activity of the world, as indicated in a 25 per cent increase in the output of foodstuffs and raw materials, is very substantially greater.

Probably the chief cause for the smaller demand for coal today, according to The Index published by the New York Trust Company, is the greater economy in its use. It has been estimated that horse power produced by coal has increased by 50 per cent since 1916. The amount of coal burned per horse power, however, has declined at almost exactly the same rate so that the net amount of coal consumed has remained virtually unchanged. Considering the railroads as representing one of the largest users of coal, experiments in 1920 demonstrated that 197 pounds of coal were required to move a thousand tons the distance of a mile, while in 1928 only 143 pounds were needed to do the same work, thus effecting a saving of 29 per cent. In the past eight years this increased efficiency in the use of fuel has resulted in a total saving of \$150,516,000 for the railroads. Nor is this economy true of America alone. In Germany, for example, a saving of 10 per cent has been effected in the use of coal in industry by means of improved appliances.

Likewise, the demand for coal has been decidedly affected by the development of other fuels as substitutes. This began during the war when every available source of energy was utilized. Rapid progress has been made in the last decade in the scientific conservation of heat, in the extraction of the maximum of energy from burning coal, and in the use of water power.

There has been an enormous increase in the water power both here and in Europe. The capacity of water power plants in the United States was 7,921,000 horsepower in 1929. By the end of 1926 this had increased to 11,721,000. Over 84 per cent of the total energy employed in the United States in 1913 was derived from coal; in

1927 the proportion had fallen to under 64 per cent. Hydro-electric power generated in Italy has increased since 1914 by an amount equal to a coal consumption of some 9,000,000 tons per year. Similar developments have taken place in other countries.

Oil also is being used more and more widely as a substitute for coal both in the manufacture of power and in the heating of buildings, partly because it is clean, easy to handle and gives more complete combustion. In many sections locomotives are now equipped to burn oil, and the tonnage of oil burning ships has increased from 1,500,000 to 20,500,000 in the last twelve years. The League of Nations estimates that 38 per cent of the mercantile marine of the world is adapted for using oil while in 1914 the proportion was 3.4 per cent.

In the face of all these influences tending to lessen the consumption of coal, the capacity of the industry's output has continued to increase. Here again the war was partly responsible, making it necessary, as international trade became demoralized, for each country to develop its own production. The Netherlands, for example, increased its output from 1.9 million tons in 1913 to 10.7 million in 1928. Spain's output increased 50 per cent, India 30 per cent, Japan 46 per cent. The output derived from the present territory of France is about 7½ million tons greater than in 1913 and that from the present territory of Germany is about 10 million tons greater.

Thus the problem is intensified: not only is there a slight excess of production reflected in lower prices, but behind that excess there is an immediately available capacity to produce a much greater surplus. In Europe alone, if the United Kingdom, Germany and Poland, the three largest producers, fulfilled their capacity, production would be increased by 20 per cent.

In view of this very large excess, natural increase in demand alone will hardly be sufficient to re-establish the industry. As a result, many protective measures such as duties on imports, subsidies and the control of domestic prices have been undertaken by the different European countries. The Economic Committee of the League of Nations believes that these national measures generally have had the effect of increasing rather than lessening the depression in the industry, and there is now under consideration the question of international agreements between producers as to output, markets and prices.

All of the problems discussed above are equally present in Great Britain and the United States, the two largest producers of coal. In both these countries the industry has been in an altogether unsatisfactory condition. In both countries production has shown no increase. In the United States it has remained exactly the same, in Great Britain the 1913 output of 292,000,000 tons had fallen by 1928 to 244,000,000 tons. The Ministry of Labor Gazette reported in March, 1929, that there were 170,000 British miners out of work.

While the demand for British coal was declining by more than 10 per cent, the productive capacity of the British coal mining industry was increasing by more than 10 per cent, capacity therefore exceeding demand by at least 20 per cent. The amount exported declined from one-third of the total output in 1913 to one-fourth in 1927.

In the face of this situation, the seriousness of which was augmented by constant labor difficulties, Great Britain instituted in 1928 for the first time certain attempts to establish co-

operative control in place of unrestricted competition. In Great Britain the solution for the industry's troubles seem to lie in a reduction of the mines in operation and drastic reorganization of those that are continued. Of the several agreements in Great Britain the most important is the so-called "Five Counties Scheme" (covering, however, the coal mines of nine counties) which combines restriction of output and the payment of a subsidy upon exports. The scheme has not been altogether successful but there are proposals now under consideration for extending it, and as yet there has not been sufficient time for an adequate trial.

In the United States the export trade, amounting to only 4½ per cent of the output, is not particularly important. Four-fifths of it is consigned to Canada. Thus only in years when there is a decline in European production (as at the time of the British strike in 1926) is there an export trade in any substantial volume to Europe. The need, however, is for a development in the coal industry similar to that which took place fifty-years ago in most of the other American industries.

The coal industry is still conducted on a basis of many scattered units operating in a spirit of fierce competition. It has been recommended that the anti-trust laws should be modified so as to permit certain consolidations among the various companies, eliminating the uneconomic mines. The constant opening of new shafts and developing of old ones at considerable cost has kept operating companies in a state of comparative poverty and has continued to augment the condition of over-production.

Solution of the problem in the United States is not dependent on international agreement concerning export but upon greater efficiency in production and better adjustment to the domestic market. Subject to this adjustment, the industry, handling a staple product, should be able to make profitable use of its assured demand.

Gatineau Power

Additional Bond Issue
Totals \$11,000,000

A SYNDICATE of leading Canadian investment houses headed by Harris, Forbes and Co., Limited, are placing on the Canadian market an additional issue of \$11,000,000 Gatineau Power company first mortgage gold bonds, at 92 and interest to yield about 6½ per cent.

A prospectus describing the issue states Gatineau Power company is one of the largest hydro-electric producers on the North American continent. Its hydro-electric plants on the Gatineau river and on the Ottawa river and tributaries have a present installed generating capacity of 562,600 h. p. of which 436,000 h. p. is in three plants, located on the Gatineau river within 35 miles of the city of Ottawa. All of its plants (except 40,000 h. p.) are physically inter-connected, forming a unified hydro-electric generating and transmission system. The largest portion of these powers is owned in fee and a balance is held under long-term government leases. In addition, it is now acquiring the entire common stock and funded debt of St. John River Power company, which owns the largest hydro-electric power development in the maritime provinces. This is located at Grand Falls, N. B. Of the initial 60,000 h. p. installation 20,000 h. p. has been in operation since Oct. 1, 1928, and 40,000 will be in service by the end of this year.

The total potential hydro-electric capacity controlled by the company, including undeveloped powers, is in excess of 1,200,000 h. p.

The major portion of the proceeds of this issue will be applied to the acquisition of first mortgage bonds of St. John River Power Co., and the balance will be used to reimburse the company for expenditure made, or to be made, for capital purposes, including construction of the Cabonga reservoir and additions to the transmission system.

The syndicate of Canadian houses identified with the financing include: Harris, Forbes and Co., Limited, Drury and Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Limited, Royal Securities Corp., Limited, Hanson Bros., Inc., Wood, Gundy and Co., Limited, A. E. Ames and Co., Limited, Green-shields and Co., Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir and Co., Limited, R. A. Daly and Co., Limited, Societe de Placements, du Canada, Limitee.



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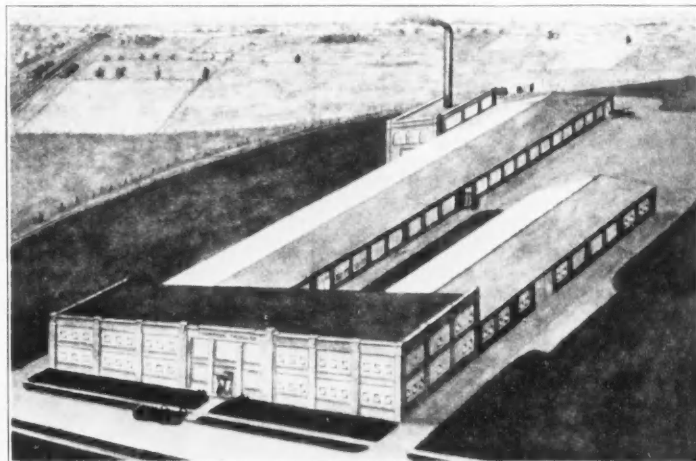
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GOLD & DROSS

CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY
(Continued from Page 29)

Each of these companies was turning out products that were well and favorably known under their individual brand names, and the Canada Biscuit Company made the mistake, after the amalgamation, of trying to standardize these various products and to centralize merchandising. The attempt was to make the Canada Biscuit Company one large operating company, instead of something in the nature of a holding company. The result was that reputations that had been built up over years by the individual products were sacrificed and sales fell off sharply.

Besides this, difficulties were met with in consolidating the operations of the various plants. As a result of its various troubles, earnings of the company have been decidedly unsatisfactory ever since the merger. In 1928, operations resulted in a loss of \$302,243 after bond interest, depreciation and taxes, bringing the total loss up to the end of last year to \$598,884. At the time of the merger the company showed a surplus of \$234,865 and later increased the figure to \$611,456 by various adjustments. At the end of last year this account was reduced to only \$12,573.

I understand that during the present year considerable progress has been made toward a sounder operating position, mainly as a result of the abandonment by the company of its attempt to consolidate the operations of the individual parties to the merger. Individual brands are again being featured in the company's merchandising plans and new lines have been introduced, with success.

It is impossible, of course to forecast with any accuracy what the company is likely to show in the way of earnings for this year, but there seems reason to hope that there will be a decided improvement over 1928. If this expectation is fulfilled, the market value of the bonds should rise.

GOOD PROGRESS AT HOWEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am the holder of a full block of Howey, acquired at prices considerably above the present market. I have not lost faith but I find it very difficult to get accurate information as to developments at the mine and I would welcome your valuable comments.

—G. W. H., Brockville, Ont.

The depth development of Howey is proceeding satisfactorily. The stock suffered on the market in sympathy with many other issues of its calibre but retained its status rather remarkably in consideration of the pressure which was brought to bear upon it by a series of unfounded rumors which included one to the effect that the greater width established at the 1,000 foot level might mean dissemination of values.

Early results in lateral exploration on the bottom levels rather lent color to the suggestion but continuation of the work has shown that values approximating \$10 to the ton are available over widths from 7 to 10 feet. This is a higher average than obtains for the first 500 feet in depth of the mine, and as results on the 625 and the 750 foot levels are excellent it may be considered that the mine is now in process of revealing conditions below the 500 foot level which are quite satisfactory.

WATERLOO MFG. GOOD FOR HOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I made a reasonably tidy profit some time ago on the market through a short hold of Waterloo Manufacturing "A" stock. That was, of course, a pure gamble, and with the market behaving the way it has been, I don't feel like taking too many chances now. However, I believe that Waterloo is still good and I am thinking of buying into it again, this time for a hold. What do you think of this?

—R. U. R., Windsor, Ont.

I think that it is a sound idea. In my opinion this stock at current levels of around 17, affording a yield of 5.8 per cent., is an attractive speculative buy for a hold. The stock at 17 is at its low for this year, and compares with a high of 39. The company is well managed, has a good record and while its earnings have undoubtedly been hit by current conditions in the west, nevertheless I think that it should do well in the future. At prices of 17 this stock offers not only an attractive yield, but good possibilities for market appreciation.

Waterloo Manufacturing "A" stock sold up recently on the rumor that the company was to be taken over by International Harvester, although this was officially denied. The street was, however, cognizant of some development and it has subsequently turned out that this has been the establishing of an arrangement with an important Australian firm by which Waterloo Manufacturing will build combines both in this country and in Australia in association with the Australian firm. Probably because it has been pointed out that it will be possibly two years before Waterloo can begin to benefit from this arrangement, the stock sold off to its present level since a definite announcement was forthcoming.

While it is possible that the company's report, which incidentally will not be available until early next year since the fiscal year has been changed to coincide with the calendar year, may not show earnings as high as the \$3.42 per share reported for 1928, nevertheless I do not think that the earnings decline will be severe. I think that the dividend requirements on the "A" stock should be amply protected, since, as you doubtless know, the company has no bonded indebtedness or other securities senior to this stock.

LOW PRICED BUT UNATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I bought some class "A" stock of the Gabriel Snubber Manufacturing Company at 28 some time ago, and I see it is now selling down around 12. I would appreciate your telling me why the stock has fallen off so much, and whether you would advise my buying more at the present price. Also if you think the stock is likely to pick up again soon.

—A. B., Brockville, Ont.

You made a bad bet, I am afraid, when you bought Gabriel Snubber. The company has been doing so poorly lately, and the near-term outlook is so unfavorable, that I wouldn't advise you to buy more shares at even the present low price. This company, as you doubtless know, was formerly a leading producer of shock absorbers, but its business has been seriously affected by the decline in popularity of the snubber type of shock absorber in recent years.

The company's earnings for 1928 were equivalent to only \$1.64 per share on the present Class "A" and "B" capitalization, compared with \$4.80 in 1927 and \$5.17 in 1926. To meet the change in demand, the company spent

more than \$400,000 in developing a new triple-hydraulic shock absorber, placing this on the market in October, 1928. This failed, however, to check the downward trend of profits.

The first six months of the current year resulted in a deficit of \$73,842, as against a net income of \$275,210 or \$1.37 per share in the corresponding period of 1928. Moreover, the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation has lately sued the Gabriel company, claiming infringement of patents. The Gabriel Snubber Manufacturing Company is now developing a new instrument board, but it is not known when this will be ready to market. There seems to be no immediate prospect, therefore, of any recovery of earning power.

Dividends on the company's stock were discontinued in January, 1928, and the company's present unsatisfactory earning however gives no reason to hope for a resumption in the near future.

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Any inside dope on Falconbridge would be welcomed in your next edition. I hold 100 shares.

—O. Z., Chester, N.S.

The following outstanding points may interest you. Falconbridge Nickel is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of which 3,233,205 are issued. Following extensive diamond drilling on the property development work was carried to a depth of 300 feet where considerable footage of lateral work was done. From that depth the shaft was deepened to 1,000 feet at which horizon lateral exploration work is now proceeding.

The last official estimate of indicated ore was 5,000,000 tons down to a depth of 500 feet. The ore was estimated to run 3½ per cent. combined copper-nickel, with copper running 1½ per cent. A single diamond drill hole driven to a depth of 1,000 feet showed 4½ per cent. combined metals and in crosscutting at the 1,000 level it has been found that the average has been well maintained and that the body at that depth is 11 to 40 feet wide.

The latest interesting development in connection with the company is that it has decided to diamond drill from the 1,000 foot level to a depth of 3,000 feet and test intervening horizons. It is hoped that the increase in metal content as noted from the surface to the 1,000 foot level will be maintained and that nickel content, in particular, will increase.

The company is amply financed and has through its acquisition of a Norwegian refinery and the securing of a selling agency in Europe placed itself in a position where, with its Canadian smelter and its foreign refinery and transportation facilities, it can, within a year's time, go directly into the nickel market.

For this reason it is favorably regarded by many people who have in mind the spectacular success of International Nickel in opening up a market for its principal metal.

A. W. CHASE PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have been considering buying some of the preferred stock of the A. W. Chase Company as an investment. I have been told, however, that the company did not make money last year and I would appreciate any information and advice you can give me. Would you regard this stock as a good investment and if the company did not lose money last year, how much did it make?

—W. R. P., Milton, Ont.

While I do not regard the preferred stock of this company as a good investment—it lacks certain essentials in this respect—nevertheless it is not true that the company lost money last year. It reported net profits of \$100,000, before deduction of preferred dividends and income tax, for the year ending April 30th, 1929, which figure represents an increase of \$10,000 over the previous year. To profits was added surplus of \$52,947 from the previous year. Deductions of preferred dividends of \$79,880, taxes for the period covered by the report of \$7,239, and special tax reserve of \$3,500, left a net surplus of \$50,832.

While the company seems to have made satisfactory progress since the disturbances in the patent medicine trade incidental to the fight over the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, it should not be overlooked that this is the kind of business which has to be continuously successful in order that the stock may retain investment value. As a large proportion of its income is spent in advertising in order to create and maintain good will for the business, the equity in tangible assets is necessarily not so great as it would be in the case of a business where the profits might be no larger but the property investments would be higher.

The shares are, of course, not listed on any exchange and there is no active market for them. Transactions in the issue are occasionally handled, however, by unlisted security dealers and the shares are currently quoted at 63 bid, 65 asked for the 8 per cent. \$100 par preferred. A price of \$64 would mean a yield of no less than 12.5 per cent., which indicates the low standing of the issue.

NOVAMAC MINES AND POWER CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:
A good friend of mine has advised me to get some stock of Novamac Mines and Power Corp., with which he says he is familiar. As a reader of Gold & Dross for many years I am therefore enclosing the history and proposed development of this mine and I would ask you after reading this over to advise me whether you consider the stock a good buy. I am told that when a little more working capital is in the shares will be put on the market at an advanced price.

—T. O. M., Halifax, N.S.

I have spent considerable time studying this Nova Scotia gold mine proposition and have referred to provincial records over a number of years and have reached the studied conclusion that while it would be highly interesting from a mining point of view, particularly for some large company which had adequate capital to put into a venture of this type, it does not strike me as being anything very attractive for an organization which is obliged to go out and raise its money in advance.

Looking at it from the speculator's point of view it seems to offer about a 5 to 1 chance of making a success. The plans, I must admit, are very well drawn and the conclusions reached are fair, provided that the premises are correct. Naturally the principal point in this connection is the ore and the admission on the part of the promoter that it is not practical to channel assay or secure indications by diamond drilling is rather significant.

The history of this section is in substance what the promoter says. A great many small properties were oper-

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GOLD & DROSS

A TIME TO BUY, NOT SELL

THERE is a silver lining to every cloud, and even stock market breaks have their redeeming feature. The fact that hundreds of millions of dollars have been cut off the total market valuations of Canadian listed securities need not dismay Canadian investors who hold strong, basically sound stocks which were bought outright, not on margin. A real investor buys securities with the idea of holding them over a period of years and thereby participating in the future growth of Canadian industry and prosperity—he does not buy with the idea of catching some upswing of the market and making a quick and easy profit after a few hours or days of holding.

The position of the investor has not been changed by the recent severe declines in market values, as the companies in which he holds an interest are as strong now as before and his equity in them remains the same. It has, however, given the investor with liquid capital some rare opportunities for the profitable employment of funds. Many excellent Canadian listed stocks are today selling at what appear to be bargain prices—issues such as Power Corporation of Canada, International Nickel, Steel Company of Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway, Massey-Harris, Cocksfoot Plow, Ford Motor "A", Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, Dominion Stores, Service Stations, Page-Hersey Tubes, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Noranda, Goodyear Tire and Rubber of Canada, Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, to name a few. These stocks are not listed in order of merit, nor is the list by any means a complete one—it is only representative.

Saturday Night believes that any of these stocks, if bought outright and held over a period of, say, three or four years, should give the purchaser substantial returns on his investment. Saturday Night cannot say that these stocks will not be selling at still lower prices tomorrow or next week—anything is possible under present market conditions—but it does believe that they are already selling below their real value. Saturday Night believes, therefore, that this is emphatically a time to buy, not sell.

ated by hand forty or fifty years ago and using the old method they were not very successful; at the same time a point overlooked is that labor at that time was exceedingly cheap and living expenses such as the feeding of the men and the upkeep of the plant crude as it was, were very much lower than at the present time.

It would be interesting to see a big organization take on a proposition of this kind. Evidently the labor situation, power, supplies and other factors are very satisfactory and yet after studying the proposition thoroughly, I would not put my own money into it.

POTPOURRI

L. R. K., Toronto, Ont. I am informed that KORMANN'S BEVERAGES, LTD., has been in operation for some months and that since August 30 last its products have been on sale in its own retail store and the government stores in Toronto. In addition to producing ale and beer the company also manufactures ginger ale, having taken over the business of King & Dalton last year.

J. D. Orillia, Ont. CULROSS-MCKINNON MINING SYNDICATE does not offer any particular attraction. It has not even the merit of novelty. The promoters of the syndicate are simply asking you to put up \$50 a unit to prospect some claims which have not yet yielded anything startling and which, in all probability, will turn out to be the ordinary type of prospect. With reference to the McMillan GOLD MINES, I might say that considerable money has been spent there and a substantial footage of underground exploration work completed. This has yielded some rather interesting values over workable widths but results were somewhat erratic and there exists a well founded doubt as to whether or not the proposition will be commercial. When McMillan is ready to build a mill they will probably make their own announcement and not trust to the neighboring syndicates to do so for them.

S. A., Toronto, Ont. Stock of ASSOCIATED BEVERAGES LIMITED is undoubtedly speculative at the present time, and in addition there is no market for this stock. Public financing in connection with this property was undertaken only in July of this year, and consequently it has not been in operation sufficiently long to establish the fact that it can operate profitably.

S. T. R., Barrie, Ont. LOCALINO COPPER remains in the highly speculative class with a very uncertain future. Operations in the Quebec holdings have not yielded anything encouraging and recent reports from the Nova Scotia group have been vague as to results.

R. D., Sherbrooke, Que. TOWAGMAC has levelled off at a price which is not far from its fixed asset value per share. You will recall that the company has over \$500,000 in bonds and with its other stock holdings there is a value per share of about \$1.25 in visible assets. This allows little or nothing for the interest owned in Lake Geneva, where Towagmac will eventually have a 35 per cent equity on completion of its work and payments. On this latter property plans are now drawn for a 100 ton mill. As the ore there is largely lead, a ready market for the output is assured. Towagmac's big stake is in Aldermac Mines Ltd. With Noranda it has been financing operations there. Work has reached a depth of 1,100 feet. Considerable encouragement has been had at various times, in drilling and in development work. The net result of the effort has been the development of a large body of copper bearing material, which might not be classed as ore, as it runs about 2 per cent copper. There has been some hope of establishing a better condition through further exploration work, which is now proceeding. If Aldermac mines could, by the location of higher grade, be brought to an average which would permit concentration on a commercial scale Towagmac would benefit greatly. Details of Towagmac's other property holdings and options, as revealed in the annual statement in April do not offer much encouragement. The Boyle option, which promised well in surface work, did not respond at depth and work there has stopped.

H. H. J., Montreal, Que. In seeking advice concerning the switching of HUDSON BAY MINING AND SMELTING, INTERNATIONAL NICKEL, you are asking for at least three or four prophecies which I am not willing to make. Basically all three of these stocks are in a sound position. In making a decision you would have to consider that Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting will not be on an earning basis for eighteen months and will not be on a dividend basis for probably three years. You could calculate that the per share earnings at the end of three years net would be about \$1.50 per share on Hudson Bay, that Mining Corporation would continue to earn between 50c and 60c and pay 25c a year while Nickel is paying \$1.00 on the common. Both Nickel and Hudson Bay have very great possibilities, perhaps the former excelling in this direction. Nickel has never sold within the last five or six years on its net earnings or dividend basis but rather on the outlook for expansion and on the comparatively recent discovery of huge bodies of high grade ore on the Frood property. In the unsettled condition of mining stocks, particularly those which are listed in New York such as Nickel and Hudson Bay you will recognize that it is extremely difficult for anyone to decide or advise on future trend. The best that holders of mining stocks can do at the moment is to study the physical condition, the earnings, the future outlook of the properties in which they are interested.

J. J. S. L. P., La Salle, Que. DENISON COPPER MINES LIMITED is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares of par value of

\$1. I understand that 2,500,000 shares are issued. The properties are in the township of Denison in the vicinity of the Worthington Mine of Mond Nickel, a former producer. The original promoters of the company sold quite a number of shares of stock to the public, but last year the control was bought by British Metals Corporation and since that time very little information has been available to the public. The present control takes the attitude that they are not doing any public financing and accordingly are not willing to publish any news in connection with developments. On the Worthington considerable drilling has been done from surface and underground and my understanding is that they had favorable results. It may be that negotiations for adjoining ground are holding up any public statement as to the exact results secured in exploring work.

W. C., Toronto, Ont. Your CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED bonds may well be held, I think. It is true that net earnings for the year ended February, 1929, totalled \$137,311 as against \$568,844 in the previous fiscal year, amounting to 12c per share compared with \$2.59 in the previous twelve months, but I am glad to say that the outlook for the current year is a good deal more favorable. For some time past the various departments of the company have been working at a close-to-capacity rate and the company is understood to have some substantial unfilled orders on hand. There have also been various changes effected in connection with the company's subsidiaries which seem likely to have a good effect on the earnings of the parent company.

S. H. J., Quebec, Que. I know of no reason why you should dispose of your preferred stock of UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS at the present time. The company is making satisfactory progress, and the preferred dividend requirements should be earned by a satisfactory margin.

B. A., Fernie, B.C. MANITOBA BASIN despite its widespread holdings throughout Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan has not been enjoying prospecting luck. The company had a large group of holdings, including 100 claims at Herb Lake, 110 miles north of The Pas; 37 claims at Rottenstone Lake, Saskatchewan, which upon investigation proved to be unimportant although original showings were very fair; the Allen group adjoining Sherritt-Gordon; the New Colony group of 30 claims at Jackfish Lake and the Lindsay group of 15 claims on the east shore of Reindeer Lake. The company also had substantial acreage in what is known as the tin area of Manitoba. Grouping these claims a subsidiary company was formed called the Manitoba Tin Company. This company also had a share interest in the Jacknutt tin proposition which is at present receiving investigation. Attention has recently been directed to the Allen group at Cold Lake adjoining Sherritt-Gordon on the north-east end. The ground there is very low and heavily covered with over-burden. There is some hope that the Sherritt-Gordon lode at the east end may swing into the Allen group of claims. It is proposed to drill this group at a later date. Manitoba Basin was well organized, equipped and financed and expended considerable money and much energy in prospecting its own claims and investigating those of others which appeared to have promise. The old fact remains that the company has had very little success in its summer's work.

H. V. S., Cornwall, Ont. Last May the HARKER GOLD shareholders' meeting was told by J. E. Hammill, the president, that the company had given the property a fair trial above the 500 foot level and that while they had had some encouragement there was not sufficient concentration of ore to justify the erection of a mill. Several prospects had been opened up for respectable distances with values around \$10.00 over an 8 foot width. The geology, he considered, was good, and there was a chance for ore being concentrated on the 1,000 foot level. The property had been examined by a geologist who recommended sinking to 1,000 feet. This program has been carried out. The latest published results late in August, indicated that plenty of visible gold was being found on the 1,000 foot level in lateral work, at a point 350 feet closer to the shaft than had been expected. The effort is being continued. The company has about \$200,000 in cash in its treasury and 250,000 shares of Green-Stabelle stock. Against this are liabilities amounting to about \$50,000 which includes a large sum owing to John E. Hammell, who advanced it before the financing was done for Harker. At the May meeting the president of the company stated that another meeting would be held in about six months and as this is about due you can expect to hear a report on the property, bringing operations up to date.

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Concerning Insurance

Help Put Down Incendiarism Cost of Crooked Fires Largely Borne by Public in High Insurance Rates

By GEORGE GILBERT

THWARTING criminal endeavor in the way of crooked insurance claims is really as much, if not more, in the interests of the public as it is of the insurance companies, because the person who "burns for profit" necessarily increases the cost of insurance which must be borne by honest policyholders.

Despite all efforts to suppress it, there still exists a considerable amount of arson and incendiarism. Particularly in times of financial stress and business depression, numbers of apparently reputable concerns, on the verge of failure, have taken what appeared to them "the easiest way," and have applied the torch of the incendiary.

To a fine art has the technique of the professional firebug been developed in this generation. In the early days the torch was applied in a rough and ready way, but the modern incendiary uses methods which often bear the hall mark of genius, so to speak. On the surface the fire has frequently every appearance of being "accidental," and it is only when the trained investigator gets to work and the amount of over-insurance has been disclosed and other questionable facts have been brought to light that the true nature of the occurrence is revealed.

While a good deal has been accomplished in recent years in the matter of arson reform, much remains to be done, and vigilance on the part of the authorities cannot be relaxed. We have still with us the fire-bug and his business accomplice, though their methods are more insidious and subtle than formerly. Instead of the torch, there is often the "trade report" and the crooked bankruptcy. Instead of the paid incendiary there may be the bookkeeper who knows how to juggle accounts and the handwriting expert who can change a 10 into a 100 or a 100 into a 1,000, and who can make two accounts grow in a ledger where there was only one before.

Therefore there should be no let up in the efforts of police authorities, fire marshals and other persons who have studied the problem and who know how to get to the bottom of the cleverest schemes of incendiaries in their "sure fire" touch offs.

It is encouraging to find that juries are becoming more inclined to deal out justice to incendiaries and to go by the evidence. It was not so long ago that great difficulty was encountered in bringing cases of incendiary fires before Grand Juries. Only with great reluctance were indictments brought in in such cases. Where the motive was alleged to be to defraud the insurance company, they seldom indicted unless the evidence was very positive. The difficulty in securing convictions was almost insurmountable and often the insurance company did not consider it worth while to go into court. The magistrate would often dismiss the case because a negative answer was given to the question: "Did you see him light the match?"

The public are still more or less inclined to overlook the fact that the loss from arson and incendiary fires is an indirect tax upon the people who pay insurance premiums. Those who take the side of the claimant in such cases against the "soulless corporation"—the insurance company—forget that the community at large and they themselves must contribute in insurance premiums their pro rata share to reimburse the insurance companies for the amounts they pay out in crooked losses, thereby adding to the cost of their own insurance.

These incendiary fires are often arranged by organized groups of men who carry on a business in "made fires." Their work is of a highly specialized character, requiring a number of skilled operatives. Such bands have operated in the larger cities. In Pittsburgh, for instance, there was an "arson ring" which carried on successfully for a period of twenty years. So-called "reputable" merchants have lent their names and credit to such swindling practices.

Besides the regular arson rings, a number of more or less prominent individuals have resorted to arson in order to find an easy road to wealth. One recent case may be cited: that of a newspaper editor across the line who attempted to collect \$150,000 life insurance and \$12,000 fire insurance in connection with a fire in his place in Westbury, Conn. He manufactured an elaborate and ingenious alibi, and even went to the length of hiring a man from the Municipal Lodging House in New York to go out to the place as caretaker, the plot being that the man would be burned up in the fire and his body used as a "plant." Fortunately the scheme miscarried, and the person accused of the plot received a sentence of from fifteen to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

American Home Fire Re- ceives Dominion License

A DOMINION license has been issued to the American Home Fire Assurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Tornado Insurance and Insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas. Mr. R. E. Schofield, Montreal, Que., has been appointed the Company's Canadian Chief Agent.

Slovene National Benefit Society Licensed

A DOMINION license has been issued to the Slovene National Benefit Society, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of life insurance, disability insurance and sickness insurance, to the extent authorized by its Articles of Incorporation, Constitution and Laws. Mr. Frank Nahtigal, West Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed the Society's Canadian Chief Agent.

Large Increase in Life In- surance Sales in Canada

CANADIAN sales of ordinary life insurance increased 11 per cent in September over the volume sold in September, 1928. This large increase was shared by 80 per cent of the reporting companies. Every Province except Alberta, increased its production during the month. These figures are issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau at Hartford, Connecticut, and are based on the experience of companies having in force 81 per cent of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion of Canada on Jan. 1, 1929.

For the first nine months of 1929, sales of life insurance in Canada show a 9 per cent increase over the same months in 1928. All the Provinces, except Alberta and Prince Edward Island, share the gain. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which pay for more than half of the new business sold in Canada, show increases of 12 and 8 per cent, respectively over the first nine months of 1928. British Columbia leads all the Provinces for this period with a gain for the year to date of 19 per cent. Newfoundland gained 22 per cent, for the same period.

For the twelve-month period ending Sept. 30, 1929, Canada, as a whole, increased its sales of life insurance 11 per cent, over the volume sold in the preceding twelve-month period. Prince Edward Island shows a slight decrease and is the only Province which fell below the volume sold in the preceding twelve months.

Ottawa is the only city failing to equal last September's sales. Hamilton just equals the record for a year ago, and all other cities show substantial gains for the month. For the year, to date, cities report increased sales over the first nine months of 1928, with the exception of Winnipeg, whose record is practically identical with last year's volume.



Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am a member of the "Sons of Scotland" and am insured by them under an endowment plan for \$3,000. Your answers to recent enquiries regarding this type of insurance have raised a doubt in my mind as to whether one should continue paying out premiums for such insurance so I am writing to ask your opinion.

To make things more complicated they very recently sent me a notice of a dividend or bonus which had become due on my policy.

—J. W., Britannia Beach, B.C.

As the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association now operates on an actuarial basis, and shows a degree of solvency as at December 31, 1928, of 123 per cent on the N.E.C. 4 per cent basis, I would advise you to continue your insurance, as I believe you are amply protected against any future change in rates or reduction in benefits in this particular society in view of its financial position and actuarial soundness.

Another thing, it would mean a loss to you to drop this insurance and replace it with another policy, as you would have to pay a higher rate for the new policy.

However, when buying more insurance, I would advise getting the definite closed contract of a regular legal reserve life insurance institution

No Ticker Tape Worries

The dollars you put into life insurance are safe. They earn compound interest at a good rate on the investment portion of your deposit. They create an estate for your family that cannot be produced in any other way. They come back to you at a time of life when you need them most. They form the kind of investment that need never cost you a worry.

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TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED	\$61,692,548.45

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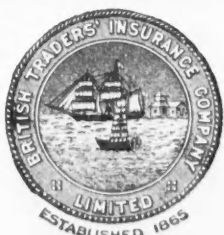
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HON. HERBERT M. MARLER

Canadian Minister to Japan, whose resignation from the Board of Canadian Industrial Alcohol was recently announced. Mr. Marler is the fourth director of that company to sever his connection within a comparatively brief period.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

instead of the open contract of any fraternal society.

There are no strings to the former. It cannot be modified to your disadvantage in regard to rates or benefits at any time in the future, whereas in the open contract of the fraternal power is retained to make such modification should it become necessary to do so. While it is true that it is highly improbable that it will ever be necessary to exercise this power in the case of many societies operating on an actuarial basis, the right to do so is there. It has been exercised in the past, too, by a society operating on an actuarial basis, and, of course, there is no guarantee that it will not be exercised again should such action be regarded as necessary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A client of mine has enquired of me re Pilot Automobile & Accident Insurance Co. He purchased 5 shares of the above company at \$37.50 and now wonders if his investment is good. He also asks regarding his liability for the unpaid balance on the shares.

Would you kindly let me have your opinion on the above and I will forward your report to my client.

—H. R., Toronto, Ont.

Those who have bought the stock of the Pilot would be well-advised to hold rather than sell at the price obtainable for it at present in my opinion. The latest quotation I have is \$21.50 per share bid.

The par value of the shares is \$100 with \$10 per share paid up, so that the uncalled liability is \$90 per share, though it is not anticipated that a further call will be made.

The company commenced business in April, 1927, and operates under an Ontario charter and license. It has built up a substantial amount of business in Ontario, to which Province it confines its energies at present, and reports over 300 producing agents on its field force.

At the end of 1928 its total admitted assets were \$173,797.52, while its total liabilities except capital were \$89,475.43, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$84,322.09. The paid up capital was \$75,000.00, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$9,322.09. The company is accordingly in a sound financial position.

In 1928 the net premiums written were \$165,275.69, while the net premiums earned were \$108,187.35. The net claims and adjustment expenses \$57,901.36, while the net commissions and other expenses amounted to \$78,805.34, a total of \$136,706.70.

For 1929 so far the company reports twice the amount of business as compared with the same period in 1928 so that a greatly increased premium income this year is assured.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA—MONTREAL

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

An enquiry which appeared in your column in the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT of October 5, together with the reply you gave, has been brought to my attention.

Your enquiry states that he had been advised that a policy he held in the Northwestern Life Company and which was subsequently reassured by this company, was a poor investment; and that it had been suggested—by one of our own agents—that this policy should be cancelled and a new policy for the same amount taken with our company. In your reply you said, "The only person who would be ahead on the transaction would be the insurance agent, who would get a commission on the new policy."

It is difficult for us to understand that one of our agents should have given the advice attributed to him. Apart from the fact that our agents are specifically forbidden to give advice of this kind, we have a rigidly enforced rule that no commissions are allowed on business arising from the cancellation of another policy held in this com-

pany or reassured by it. The agent, therefore, would not be ahead on the transaction and would not get a commission on the new policy.

We appreciate your suggestion that our policyholder should write to our Head Office. We do not appear to have heard from him, but I thought it well to put you right on this matter in case the point should ever again come before your notice.

Very truly yours,

GEO. H. HARRIS,

Supervisor Field Service Bureau.

I am glad to print this letter, and to commend the company for its rule against the allowance of commission on any business arising from the cancellation of an existing policy carried in the company or reassured by it.

When a policyholder is advised by an agent to drop a policy in order to take out another policy, it is practically never in his best interest to drop his existing policy if it is in a sound legal reserve life insurance institution. Even if there is a heavy loan on his policy, it does not pay him to drop it and start paying again for new insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am informed that in England some insurance companies give as much as thirty-three and a third per cent. off the regular premium to those policyholders who do not put in a claim under their automobile insurance policies during the year, the cut applying to the succeeding year's premium. I know that some companies give ten per cent. off as a "no claim bonus," but can you tell me the name of any company allowing a cut of one-third the annual premium?

—C. M. H., Montreal, Que.

Yes; the National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association, Limited, of London, Eng., is one of the companies which allow this one-third off the regular premium as a "no claim bonus."

As to whether such cuts in the regular rates are in conformity with sound underwriting practice, there is room for argument. However, the chairman of the above-mentioned company, stated at the annual meeting this year that, while the cost and incidence of claims showed a slight increase, the company had been able to make a profit. He said they were eminently satisfied with the results obtained, and that he had noticed an increasing tendency on the part of other companies to follow their lead by issuing policies nearly identical with theirs.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In connection with a shipment of goods to Great Britain, can prepaid freight be covered under a marine policy, and in case of any loss can it be collected as a separate item?

—H. G., Halifax, N.S.

Prepaid freight, or advanced freight as it is often termed, is generally insured by the shipper by merging the amount into the value of the goods shipped. Freight paid in advance by the shipper is usually not returnable by the shipowner even if the goods do not arrive at their destination.

Losses in respect of prepaid freight are not treated separately from losses to the goods by the marine insurance companies.

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Fair Weather Partnerships

*Legal Tangles Follow When Foul Weather Appears—
Mere Taking of Percentage of Profits Does Not Establish
a Partnership—The Plea of Being an Employee*

By M. L. HAYWARD

"A PARTNERSHIP" is a poor ship to sail in," is an old saying, which is especially true when the ship runs on the financial rocks, one of the partners is financially responsible, while the other does not own "the shirt on his back."

An interesting phase of the situation is presented when A says to B, "You manage my business or a certain department thereof, and I'll pay you a fixed salary plus a certain percentage of the net profits thereof." Then, if the business prospers and waxes rich, B claims that he is a partner, and entitled to the emoluments thereof. If the business goes to the bad, the angry creditors come down like wolves on a pasture, B owns his home, and has a small credit balance in the savings department of the local bank, he claims that he is a mere employee, and not responsible for the debts and obligations of the defunct firm.

On this point the rule of the common law is that merely receiving a share of the profits of the business in addition to a fixed salary does not of itself constitute a partnership.

"It is well settled that a mere participation in the profits of a business does not constitute a partnership as between the parties. There must be a sharing of the losses," says the Court in a leading case on the point.

In a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada (reported in 49 S.C.R. 60) an employee was to receive as his remuneration one-half the profits of the

business and the Court ruled that this did not of itself create a partnership between the employer and the profit receiving employee.

"Even in assuming that the agreement was in the nature of a partnership, it was necessary that there should be an agreement as to the contribution of each of them to the partnership," said Judge Brokeur. "The relation of partners in such a case is not to be inferred from the fact that the employee gets such remuneration."

In a New Brunswick case (reported in 43 N.B.R. 181) the employee was to receive \$12 per week and one-quarter of the net profits, but in this case there was the additional and significant circumstance that the business was to be carried on in the joint names of the employer and employee, and the Court quite properly inclined to the view that the parties were partners as between themselves at least.

"I incline to the view that they were partners," the Court said.

As has been said this is the common law rule, and where the matter has been dealt with by statute the same principle has been embodied in the enactment.

"The receipt by a person," the Partnership Act provides, "of a share of the profits of a business is prime facie evidence that he is a partner in the business, but the receipt of such a share, or of a payment contingent on or varying with the profits of a business, does not of itself make him a partner in the business."

Crooked Hole Problem Troubles Oil Drillers

THE economic losses caused through the drilling of crooked holes is now attracting much attention in the United States. In the years gone by when wells were only drilled to two or three thousand feet in depth, the trouble was not so serious as to-day when wells are frequently put down six, seven and eight thousand feet into the ground.

Several types of apparatus have been developed to measure the deviation from the vertical at different depths in the well and investigations made with these instruments have given amazing results. Some wells have been found over a thousand feet from the vertical at 5,000 feet depth, for example. Others have been perfect corkscrews in shape. The danger of a parted casing and the difficulties of fishing for a broken drill in such crooked holes are at once evident.

By the use of these newly developed instruments, operators are now closely checking any deviations from the vertical as new holes are being put down, and as soon as this is indicated steps are taken to correct the error. Such precautions are amply repaid by the perfectly vertical holes so obtained.

Can. Bakeries Ltd. Earns \$6.05 Per Share

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in the financial position of Canadian Bakeries, Limited, is reported in the financial statement for the year ended August 31, 1929. In addition to an increase in the net earnings from \$2.17 per share in 1928 to \$6.05 per share in 1929, the amount of bonds and preferred stock has been reduced by appropriations for sinking fund out of current profits, and working capital has been materially increased.

During the year bank loans amounting to \$70,000 were eliminated from the current liabilities. The progress of the company has been most satisfactory and the report now going forward to shareholders should be received with satisfaction.



W. T. WHITE

Who has been appointed Manager of the Halifax office of Johnston and Ward, stock brokers and bond dealers, of Montreal. Mr. White has been with the firm for seven years and has served at Moncton, Sydney and Toronto. He is a native of Campbellton, N. B.

Record Gain

Laura Secord Reports \$7.22 on Common

SUBSTANTIAL improvement in the affairs of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., is shown in the annual financial statement for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. Net earnings for the period increased by almost 65 per cent., with preferred dividends earned over eight times over, and, after all charges net available for distribution of the common stock was equal to \$7.22 a share or more than three and one-half times the dividend of \$2 per share paid for the year. In 1928 earnings equalled \$1.28 per share and in 1927 \$3.54.

During the year the preferred indebtedness was reduced \$154,000 to \$549,900 and the number of common shares of no par outstanding increased from 36,710 to 41,003 shares. The preferred reduction was brought about by the application of the sinking fund and the exercising of the holders' privilege to convert each share of the senior issue into the junior. Laura Secord preferred is exchangeable for three common shares at the option of the holder and allowing for the conversion of the outstanding preferred the company would have 57,500 shares of no par common on which there was earned \$339,765, or \$5.91 a share.

The excellent liquid position of former years has been more than maintained. With net working capital above a million for the first time and the ratio of current assets better than 13 to 1. Cash on hand and government bonds show material increases over the preceding year.

Net earnings, after all charges including appropriation for equalization of costs, expenses of management, provision for bonuses, taxes and depreciation, are up by \$133,327 from \$246,438 to \$379,765. Dividends on the preferred issue required \$13,482 and on the common \$77,234, leaving surplus profit for the year of \$219,949 and with the addition of the balance forward of \$281,198, total balance at credit of profit and loss is brought to \$500,246.

Current assets are reported at \$1,093,671, and after deduction of current liabilities of \$79,421 there remained net working capital of \$1,014,250. In 1928 current assets amounted to \$716,628, liabilities to \$48,346 and net working capital \$668,282. Cash on hand is up from \$77,120 to \$110,671, government bonds from \$132,503 to \$713,843 and inventories from \$89,743 to \$121,641. Current liabilities consist solely of accounts payable of \$36,916 and tax provision of \$43,381.

The value of total assets has increased by \$300,000 from \$1,264,573 to \$1,564,132. Fixed assets are down from \$534,952 to \$453,664 by the application of the depreciation reserve which now stands at \$246,397 against \$144,195 at the end of the 1928 fiscal period. Reserve for equalization of costs is up \$40,000 to \$80,000.

Stoneware is produced at a number of plants in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta. Domestic clays are used in Alberta; both domestic and imported clays in New Brunswick, and imported clays only in Quebec and Ontario.



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Scott Paper Profits Up by 25 Per cent.

NET sales of the Scott Paper Co. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 are reported at \$5,852,007, compared with \$5,073,706 shown in the same period of 1928, an increase of 15 per cent. Net profits available for common stock purposes shows a 25 per cent increase at \$567,313, compared with \$452,166 in 1928, and balance carried forward to surplus is reported at \$192,784.

Cash current assets show a large reduction for the period and total current assets a considerable drop. Current liabilities are higher, bringing in the current ratio for the period to 4.7 to 1, compared with 7.6 to 1 in 1928.

Lake Superior Units Show Earnings Gain

FOLLOWING a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Superior Corporation, it was announced that the earnings of the subsidiary companies of the corporation for the three months ending on September 30, 1929, before interest charges amounted to \$1,070,991, as compared with \$781,539 for the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year. The surplus earnings of the subsidiary companies for the three months ending on September 30, 1929, before general depreciation amounted to \$760,568, compared with \$449,581 in the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year.

Growth of Canada's Fur Trade

Despite Increasing Settlement, Number and Value of Pelts Produced Have Shown Steady Gains

ALTHOUGH it was fishing which brought the Basques and Bretons to the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, furs were the attraction which drew them inland; and in the subsequent period, the trade in furs was of paramount importance in the discovery, exploration and development of Canada. The French traders followed the St. Lawrence waterway system into the centre of the continent, sending their furs back to Europe through Montreal. They had explored as far as the Saskatchewan, and perhaps to within sight of the Rocky Mountains before the fall of Quebec in 1759.

The English penetrated farther to the north and purchased furs from the Indians who brought them down to the forts on Hudson Bay. In 1670 a charter was granted to the "Governor and Company of the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." Following the Treaty of Paris, English and Scottish traders rediscovered the French trading routes on the Great Lakes, and after twenty years of intensive competition between such men as McGill, the Frobishers and MacTavish, the Northwest Company or Partnership was formed in 1783-4. Bitter rivalry and exhaustive competition followed, until the two companies were amalgamated in 1821, retaining the name of the older company.

The amalgamation kept its monopoly of the trade to 1859, when its rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired. Ten years later it sold to the Dominion of Canada its other privileges and, though it retained the ownership of a large area of western lands, it became an ordinary trading company with no special rights in the administration of justice. Winnipeg is now its chief collecting and distributing point, while the competition which has developed is centred at Edmonton. Montreal remains an important market for the independent trappers and traders and is the collecting point for the furs of the Ottawa Valley and the Quebec hinterland.

During the early period of Canadian development and in the opening years of the 19th century, the value of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other commodity. Although furs are no longer among the most important Canadian exports, the total output has not declined, points out the Royal Bank of Canada, in a review of the Canadian fur trade in its monthly letter. According to the decennial census, the value of the pelts of all animals trapped in 1880 was \$988,000, and in 1910, \$2,000,000. The total value of raw furs produced in Canada during the season 1927-28, the latest of which statistics are available, amounted to \$18,500,000 compared with \$18,800,000 in 1926-27. These totals include the pelts of all fur-bearing animals, whether taken by trappers, or raised on fur farms. Ontario produced the largest value of furs, having a total in 1927-28 of \$4,400,000, followed by Quebec with \$3,500,000, the Northwest territories, \$2,000,000, and Saskatchewan, \$1,900,000.

During the past fifty years the trend of wholesale prices of furs has been sharply upward. Dark mink skins, the average price of which in 1890 was 93c and which were valued at \$6.00 in 1909, realized approximately \$50.00 in the spring sales of 1929. Muskrat, valued at 17.5c in 1890, and at 27c in 1909, and which were selling as low as 10c a skin in 1900, are worth to-day approximately \$1.25.

The index number of general fur prices issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows the same

rise; this index, which has been calculated with 1913 as the base year, was approximately 75 in 1910 and rose steadily to a peak of 450 in 1920. After 1920, the index showed a decline but has been rising again since 1925 and at the present time is approximately 540.

The number of pelts produced has also shown an increase. Contrary to general opinion, the settlement of a country does not necessarily reduce its fur production. Large areas remain which can never be wholly settled and the advent of farming usually changes the type but not the amount of fur production. This is true of Canada, where climate and geography are particularly favorable for fur bearing animals.

In 1910, production amounted to approximately 1,500,000 pelts; in the season 1927-28 the output was 3,600,000. Increases have occurred in the production of all furs, but largely in the cheaper varieties such as muskrat and rabbit. Beaver is no longer the first in value among the furs; muskrat, formerly considered of little value, ranked first with a total of \$2,000,000; silver fox was second with \$2,400,000; heavier next with \$2,000,000; then white fox \$1,500,000; red fox \$1,400,000; mink, \$1,300,000; and marten, \$1,000,000. These seven furs accounted for \$12,700,000, or 70 per cent, of the total fur production during the season.

The early fur traders were concerned mainly with beaver and similar furs to be used in the manufacture of felt. The trade of the present day is in fancy furs, used for coats and other garments. Furs are a luxury product and their prices vary with the business cycle and with their relative scarcity.

As a result of greater prosperity and an increased demand for furs, especially in North America, many new trends have become apparent in the industry within the past thirty years. One of the most important of these has been the use of less valuable furs, such as muskrat and rabbit. By means of new processes of treating and dyeing it is possible to make these skins resemble the more expensive varieties.

Another important consequence of the recognition of the value of the industry has been the development of conservation and protection policies throughout the world, particularly in respect to such rare furs as Bolivian chinchilla, Canadian beaver, and Russian sable. In Canada, an Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection was organized in 1916; in all provinces and territories regulations are in force governing the taking of fur-bearing animals, and the majority are protected during certain seasons of the year.

A third change has been the breeding of certain fur-bearing animals in captivity; the first record of domestic rearing of these animals in Canada was in 1878. The most important branch of fur farming in the Dominion is the raising of silver fox; as they are rare and as imitation is practically impossible, their value fluctuates little with changes in fashion. The largest numbers of fox farms are found in Quebec and in Prince Edward Island, where the industry originated, but the industry is represented in every province.

Up to the present time, the larger part of the return from these fox farms has been obtained from the sale of stock for breeding purposes. The value of the animals sold in 1927 was \$2,500,000 compared with a value of \$2,000,000 for the pelts sold during that year. Other fur-bearing animals are being raised on farms in Canada, but not as successfully as the silver fox, which represented 95 per cent, of the total value of the animals on fur farms at the end of 1927.

The treatment and manufacture of fur are very technical processes, requiring highly skilled labour. Before the war a large proportion of this work was carried on in Europe; London and Leipzig were the world's leading fur markets. After 1914, the industry developed in North America, and the United States displaced England as the principal market for Canadian furs. Of the \$5,100,000 of undressed furs exported to England and the United States in 1914, England received 50 per cent.; in 1919, out of \$13,300,000 worth only 28 per cent. was sent to England.

A reversal of this trend has since set in and, in the calendar year 1928, England received 43 per cent. of the total value of furs exported to the two countries. Canada exports beaver, marten, lynx, muskrat, mink and various kinds of fox. The total value of all fur imports in 1928 amounted to sixteen million dollars

and they consisted largely of Russian squirrel, kolinsky, fitch, Persian lamb, rabbit and Astrachan.

Although London continues to be the most important fur market in the world the development of the dressing and manufacturing industries on this continent has had its effect on the marketing organization. In the United States, St. Louis was always an important collection centre, and New York established markets during the war, but with the successful development of the Canadian market and England's recovery of her place as the leading market of the world, the relative importance of the markets of the United States has been somewhat diminished.

During 1920, the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company was incorporated in Montreal and held its first sale. Sales have also been held at Edmonton and Winnipeg. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established and auctions are held four or five times a year.

Int. Milling Earnings Nearly Equal Record Year

THE annual financial statement of International Milling Co. for the year ending Aug. 31, shows the company to have "broken even" with the records of 1928, which was the best year, as far as net income and profits were concerned, in the company's history. Per share earnings for the year just closed are shown at \$31, on the 50,000 no par common shares, compared with \$31.10 in the preceding year.

The strong cash and working capital position is the outstanding feature of the report of International Milling, which controls Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., while the common shareholders are shown to have received a much larger portion of the net income than in 1928.

During the year an issue of approximately \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent. preference stock was sold, and a portion of the proceeds of this issue in conjunction with surplus earnings has increased working capital from \$4,653,161 in 1928 to \$5,627,347 in 1929.

The company has not yet had the benefit of this additional capital, and net income after taxes was \$1,564,719 in 1929, as compared with \$1,565,140 in 1928. Additional income of \$168,389 raised total income to \$1,733,108 in 1929, as compared with \$1,745,721 in 1928. Owing to the issue of preferred stock and increased dividends on the common stock the transfer to surplus was somewhat less this year, the amount being \$710,318 in 1929, as compared with \$1,077,657 in 1928.

Poor Western Trade is Felt by Durant

DURING the first six months of this calendar year approximately 91 per cent of the total cars produced and shipped by Durant Motors of Canada during the entire year of 1928 were sold. This increased volume has materially helped to offset the lower per unit profit, and had it not been for the serious situation in Western Canada, the company would have had a record year. However, the loss of this business will materially affect the general condition, and, although the management feels sure that the year will end satisfactorily, it nevertheless will not be quite so good as had been anticipated earlier in the season, according to an official letter going forward to shareholders with the second semi-annual dividend.



J. S. AIRD
Secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Investment Banking Firm of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, who has been appointed Vice-President and Secretary-treasurer.



A. T. THOM
Vice-President and Managing Director of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Ltd., which has just announced an agreement with the Australian firm of H. V. McKay by which Waterloo will manufacture the McKay combine reaper-thresher in Canada.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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"... in the short period that the differential system has been in operation it has demonstrated its fuel saving possibilities, and in my opinion, has warranted the change over."

D. R. STREET
General Manager
The Ottawa Gas Company

At the time of its erection, the latter part of 1927, the Ottawa Gas and Electric Building was equipped with an ordinary vacuum return line heating system. In January, 1929, after consultation with the architect, and after a careful survey and tests had been made, it was decided that a "change-over" should be made to the modern, fuel saving Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System. This was done in the early part of March; and while in use for only a short time, the Differential System already has proved so satisfactory in increasing heating comfort and saving fuel as to demonstrate fully the wisdom of the decision.

This remarkable heating system circulates steam that is either "hot" "medium-hot" or merely "lukewarm", depending on the weather. The temperature of the steam is automatically varied to supply just the right amount of heat for inside comfort through every kind of weather. There is no waste of expensive fuels because no excess heat is produced.

No "change-over" is recommended by the C. A. Dunham Company, Limited, without first making a survey of the existing system to determine whether a Differential System can be installed. It is a first requirement that a "change-over" shall be a paying investment to the purchaser and give satisfactory heating to the tenants. Due to the simplicity of the Differential System, the cost of the conversion is surprisingly moderate. Our engineers gladly cooperate through the professions and trades, with financiers, owners and managers of buildings in every part of Canada on heating problems. Our Bulletin No. 115 gives a detailed description of the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System. Copies will be sent on request.

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The Temple Building, Rochester, another "change-over" to a Differential installation, gives a clear picture of the fuel economy of this advanced heating system.

The average annual steam consumption for two seasons prior to the "change-over" was 11,489,000 pounds (corrected for space additions). Steam consumption under Differential operation dropped to 8,368,880 pounds (calculated on the basis of 1 month's operation, January to March, 1929).

The saving equals 3,120,120 pounds of steam at 74c per thousand pounds or \$2,308.00. The "change-over" cost \$4,500.00.

The fuel saving for a single year is equivalent to a return of 51% on this investment in the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System.



M. A. THOMSON
Who has been appointed Vice-President in charge of purchasing, of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Ltd., Investment Bankers of Montreal. Mr. Thomson was formerly sales manager of the company.

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Rich or Poor?**Who Can "Afford" to Speculate?**

A CURRENT poster issued by the National Better Business Bureau, New York, recalls a recent utterance by the Secretary of the United States Treasury. This statement is so logical and so important for inexperienced investors to have firmly in their minds when besought to part with savings on a gamble that the Bureau has given it prominence again in the poster brought to the attention of over 350,000 persons in the U.S.

Secretary Mellon's statement reads: "The rich man can afford to speculate. If he loses, he has other money in the bank. Not so the small investor, the man on a salary with a family to support. If his speculation fails, it spells disaster, and he has no money to tide him over the unexpected."

In a bulletin accompanying the poster the Bureau states:

"The National Better Business Bureau does not decry speculation. The Bureau urges no one to refrain from speculation who can afford to speculate and who makes intelligent inquiry. The Bureau does, however, advise inexperienced purchasers who determine to speculate to adopt the same practice that the successful business man used by making a careful inquiry into the proposed security and determining how much of his money he can afford to risk losing."

Canada's Faith in Future Grows

(Continued from Page 30)

is a real little city now, with society and business houses, and a civic spirit and a desire to grow and be a real unit in the prosperity of the Dominion.

"About that time I wake up one morning, look at the main street with all its activities, see the automobiles running around on streets that were once just swamp and muskeg, glance over toward the shaft house of the mine and watch the shift on its way to work, I look at it all and say to myself:

"This place has gotten too civilized for me! I wonder where I could find another mine?"

"About four years ago Northern Canada began to move with a newly, greatly accelerated speed. Prior to that prospecting had been done on foot and by canoe. "Then came the airplane, and with its arrival, a surge of new endeavor that may make Canada a greater mineral potentiality than all the rest of the world combined. * * * "For a better understanding of what flying has done for the prospector in Canada, it must be remembered that until a year ago, the world of minerals in the North possessed an invisible deadline, beyond which all hope of metal wealth seemed impossible. Canadian prospecting has just found in the airplane a means of crossing that barrier into a fabulous land of riches. Legend is heavy in the North; most of it concerns mineral wealth. When the first envoys of the Company of Gentleman Adventurers went into the Hudson Bay district centuries ago, every catch of furs was accompanied by the lore of strange lands where mountains of copper ore furnished practically every weapon and utensil used by the Northern Indian. There was even the tradition of an ancient woman conjurer who sat upon a mountain of copper somewhere far toward the Arctic, and who sank, year by year, into the ground, carrying the metal with her.

"Then there were the rumors of great fields of metal along the Coppermine River, gold in the gravel bars of the Thelon, beds of precious metals in Ungava; the historians of the Hudson's Bay Company recorded many such traditions. But of what use are riches if one cannot reach them? Most of this legendary land of wealth lies north of Sixty, a line of latitude which until recently has acted by general understanding as a divisional point between the habitable portion of Canada and that country into which only fools, fur buyers and the Mounted Police could go. In setting that dividing line at Sixty the average person felt himself more than generous; it would be more sensible, thought most, to move it down to Fifty-five. Beyond that, progress into the wilderness, except in certain portions like the Peace River district, seemed beyond human capabilities. Now the airplane has zoomed along and in a few years changed such ideas considerably."

What will happen in the next five years is, of course, conjecture, but one must naturally gauge the future by the past. A year and a half ago there was not a gasoline cache or an airplane base north of Fort Churchill. Today there are forty prospecting bases, gas and food caches between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, most of them established by the N.A.M.E., organized by Jack Hammell and Dominion Explorers Limited, organized by Colonel MacAlpine, of Ventures Ltd., and the Lindsley group.

Of the future in this connection our author says, "Of course, the big things in the North will be accomplished by big companies, such as the two now in the field, the N.A.M.E. and the Dominion Explorers. Equipped with high-powered planes, hangars, supply bases, portable nose-sheds, a large personnel and all the rest of the necessities which go with a big company, they will be able to reach forth as they choose. But there is another element which also will play its part: the work of the gypsy air prospector and the junket airplane. It seems that to exploration will be given the convenience of a taxicab of the air—I predict the time, and soon, when one can arrange to reach the most remote districts of the so-called Frozen North as easily as reservations now are made with any big railroad company for travel to ordinary communities. Nor will that work be done solely through large companies; in a few years, one will be able to choose his carrier as he now hires a motor car."

A Buyer's Market

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Carrying Warrants to receive 10 Shares of Common Stock without cost. Also, each \$1,000 debenture convertible into 20 Shares of Common Stock.			
Power Corporation of Canada Limited. 4 1/2%	1959	100.00	4.50%
Convertible into Common Stock on basis of \$150 per share.			
Canadian Power and Paper Investments Limited. 5%	1958	98.00	5.13%
Carrying a bonus of 10 Shares of Common Stock with each \$1,000 debenture.			
Canada Northern Power Corporation. 5%	1953	94.00	5.45%
McColl Frontenac Oil Co. 6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
Convertible on basis of 20 Common Shares for each \$500 bond.			
Queens Hotel Co. 6%	1947	98.00	6.18%
Northwestern Utilities Ltd. 7%	1938	105.00	6.25%
Eastern Dairies Limited. 7% Preferred		99.00	7.07%

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1929 (to Oct. 1)	848,603	7,186,152	4,583,120	12,841,619

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BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter. A BONUS OF TWO per cent. has also been declared for the year ending 31st OCTOBER, 1929, both payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of DECEMBER next, to shareholders of record of 31st October, 1929.

New shares not fully paid on the latter date will not participate in the BONUS until the quarter in which payment has been made in full.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. MACKENZIE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 18th October, 1929.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 169
AND BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, also a bonus of two per cent for the year ending November 30, 1929, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October.

Shares not fully paid on the 31st day of October, 1929, will participate in the bonus rateably to the amounts paid thereon.

By order of the Board,

M. W. WILSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 15, 1929.

Standard Paving & Materials Limited

Common Stock Dividend No. 3

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (being at the rate of \$2.00 per annum per share), has been declared on the issued No. 100,000 Common Stock of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the quarter ending November 15th, 1929, payable November 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 2nd, 1929.

By Order of the Board,

N. C. SHIPMAN,

Secretary.

Standard Paving & Materials Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 3

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.75 (being at the rate of \$7.00 per annum per share), has been declared on the Cumulative, Convertible, Redeemable, Preferred Shares of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the quarter ending November 15th, 1929, payable November 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 2nd, 1929.

By Order of the Board,

N. C. SHIPMAN,

Secretary.

Consolidated Sand & Gravel Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 6

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.75 (being at the rate of \$7.00 per annum per share), has been declared on the Preference Shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel Limited, for the quarter ending November 15th, 1929, payable November 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1929.

By Order of the Board,

A. M. HARNWELL,

Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., October 21st, 1929.

Thriving On Dissatisfaction

Automobile Industry Owes Its Extraordinary Success to Ability to Produce Succession of Unending Changes—The Value of Obsolescence

THE manufacturers of passenger automobiles have already shown a number of new 1930 models and more are coming. Once more, says the Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, are we reminded that no small part of the extraordinary growth of the automobile industry has been due to its astonishing ability to produce a seemingly unending succession of changes and improvements that have rendered old models obsolete and made every owner long for one of the new and up-to-date cars. Success of the industry is largely based on its ability to maintain chronic dissatisfaction among the users of its products.

Back in 1920 more than 80 per cent. of all the new cars produced were open models. However, the closed cars became more and more numerous each year until now the percentage of open models produced is distinctly less than was the percentage of closed ones nine years ago.

Still more rapid changes have taken place with respect to the introduction of balloon tires and of four wheel-brakes. Five years ago the typical car was still an open one, with high pressure tires and two wheel brakes, but now that kind of a car has become obsolete so far as new models are concerned. As a result millions of cars have been sold, or traded in, or scrapped long before they were nearly worn out, and other millions of new cars have been bought to replace them.

Some 15 years ago the general adoption of the self-starter suddenly rendered obsolete all cars not equipped with them, and no subsequent change of quite so revolutionary a character has taken place. Nothing of that sort seems to be in prospect now, but we may be sure that the industry has not lost its ability to make us feel that the old car ought to be traded in and a new one bought to take its place.

Laminated glass is becoming sufficiently common so as to make owners wonder whether they are justified in accepting the hazard of driving cars that do not have it. Models with their driving wheels in front instead of in rear are beginning to appear. New small cars that make 50 miles to the gallon are promised for next year. Mail-order cars at astonishingly low prices are in prospect. The industry still thrives on dissatisfied customers.



W. H. JOLIFFE

Member of the firm of Dickson, Joliffe and Co. Ltd., Star Building, Toronto, who has been elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Britain's Problem

(Continued from Page 29)

tion as to obtain their share of the world's trade by sheer efficiency and sound marketing methods.

In the latter direction lie the most immediate possibilities of a revival of Britain's great exporting trades. At long last the best minds in the coal industry are realizing that there are too many mines and

too much inter-ecine competition. The industry urged on by the Government is establishing large-scale price and output organizations.

In the iron and steel trades the passage of the larger concerns through the furnace of affliction is producing, slowly but surely, a new organization in the hands of a few powerful efficient and nationalized groups. The cotton textile industry is faced with the gravest of financial problems and hampered by particularist traditions, but the formation of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation and other amalgamations signalizes the most determined effort yet made to put the industry on something approaching a scientific basis.

In the furtherance of such measures as these lies the best hope of a permanent answer to the riddle which has baffled British economists and statesmen for eight weary years. The problem is the greater as many countries are making for themselves, and will go on making for themselves, many products they were formerly content to import from Great Britain.

In the long run the latter country will best improve her position, and prevent another unemployment crisis in the future, by concentrating on the finer finished products of industry in which accumulated British skill and technique enter most largely. Given such a policy, and all the receptiveness to new ideas which it implies, there is no need to regard the unemployment problem as insoluble.

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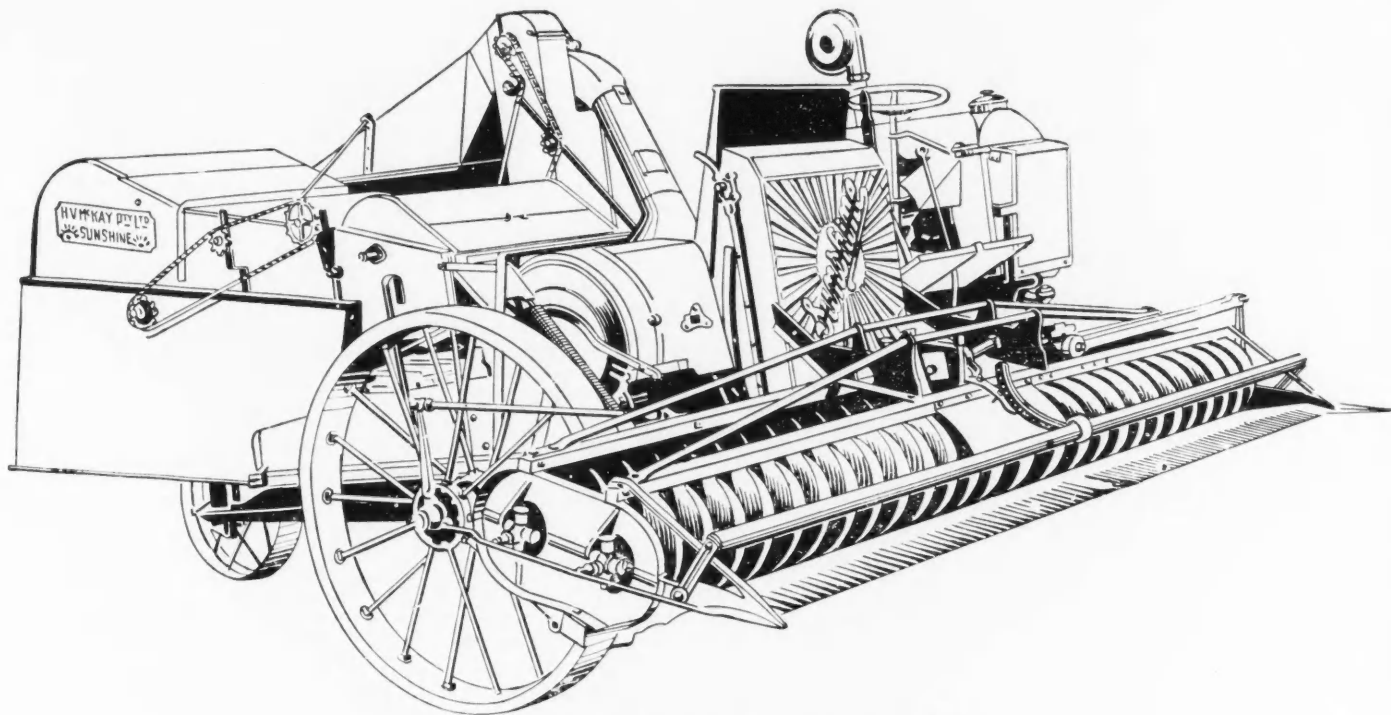
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Australian and Canadian Interests Combine To Bring New Industry to Canada!

Sunshine-Waterloo Combine Threshers to be Manufactured at Waterloo, Ontario, for North and South America and Other Export Markets

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED whereby an important agricultural industry has been brought to Canada, by Samuel McKay, Managing Director of the Sunshine Harvester Works of Sunshine, near Melbourne, Australia, and A. T. Thom, Vice-President and General Manager of The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Waterloo, Ontario.

Canadian capital and labor will now be employed at Waterloo in the manufacture and distribution of the Sunshine-Waterloo Combine Thresher for North and South America and other Export Markets.

It is sufficient, in this formal announcement, to state that the Sunshine Thresher, which will be known in Canada as the Sunshine-Waterloo Combine Thresher, makes a substantial saving in the cost of grain harvesting as compared with any other modern method—combine or otherwise.

This statement is subject to proof, to wit: extensive operating experience with Sunshine Combines under all harvesting conditions in Australia, supplemented by recent experience in Canada and United States, where a number of these Combines were tested out during this year's harvesting season.

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Motion pictures showing the Sunshine-Waterloo Combine Thresher in operation and a sample machine will be on display at the various branch offices in the near future.

Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Limited, Waterloo, Ontario

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CANADA A GREAT TRADER

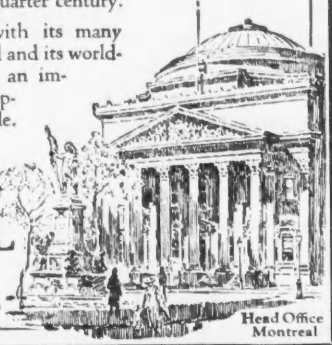
CANADA occupies second place, per capita, in exports. With only one-twelfth the population of the United States, she does nearly one-fourth as much world trade. Exports of Canadian products have increased about fivefold in the last quarter century.

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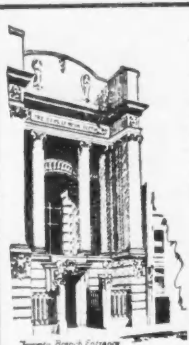
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Public Ownership

New Saskatchewan Government States Policy

THE new government of Saskatchewan intends to adhere to the principle of public ownership, according to a formal statement issued recently by Premier Anderson, in Regina. This is one question which has been discussed at much length during the last year in that province, particularly from a political point of view. The latest official announcement, in part, is as follows:

"In the matter of power it is the intention of the government to recognize and foster the principle of public ownership.

"The power commission which now controls plants at Saskatoon, Wynyard, Wadena, Elfron, Rosthern, Shellbrook, Humboldt and a few other places, will have its power enlarged and amplified with the fullest endorsement and support of the government.

"The private companies now control power in the majority of the largest towns and villages in the province. It is the intention of the government to discourage the further extension by private companies of high power transmission lines. All such lines will in future be built by the power commission.

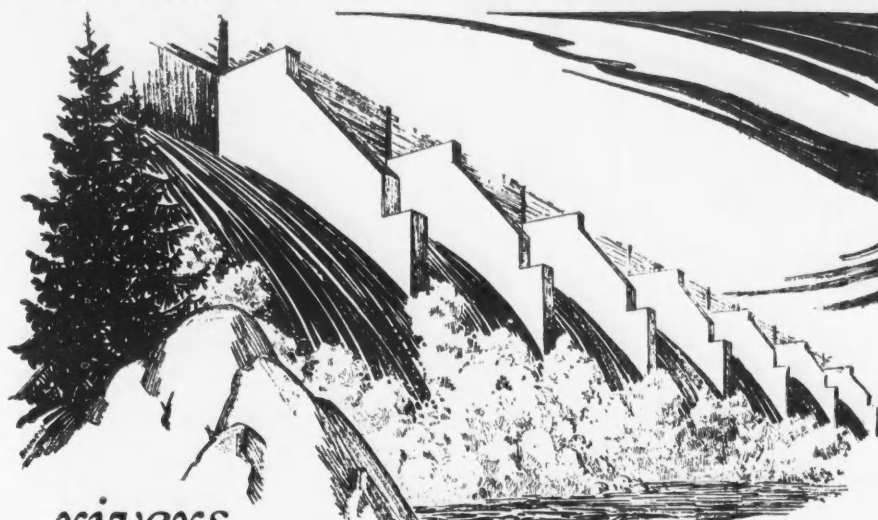
"Negotiations will at once be entered upon with the private power companies with a view to bringing all their holdings under a comprehensive provincial scheme of public ownership."

"The situation that confronted us upon assuming office was that our provincial power commission was practically powerless so far as extension of its operations was concerned."

Premier Anderson was not prepared to state what sums of money will be required by the government to carry out its proposed plans. It is claimed by private companies that they have investments of about \$6,000,000 in electric plants throughout the province.

Provision is made in the Power Act to enlarge the commission to three members. It is expected that when the provincial power measure, which must meet approval and endorsement in the legislature, is brought into effect, that the power commission will be enlarged by the addition of a skilled electrical engineer and experienced business executive.

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It has been the privilege of the Company to assist in the financing of many major undertakings in various fields of industry. Inquiries from sound and progressive companies seeking additional capital are always welcome.

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No. 2 of a series



Forest Research in Canada

Silviculture Still in Infancy — European Experiences Often Inapplicable Due to Varying Conditions in This Country — Two Broad Bases Developed for Further Study

THE forests of Canada are, in the aggregate, the second most important natural resource, being exceeded in actual value of products by agriculture alone. During the early history of Canada there was a period, when white pine lumbering was at its height, in which forest products represented over 37 per cent. of Canada's annual exports. But although agricultural research has long been established and numerous experiment stations located throughout the country, silvicultural research (scientific study of the art of growing forests) may be said to be still in its infancy. Some eleven years ago a beginning was made in silvicultural research by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior with problems in the eastern forests. Since that time the work has gradually extended to all provinces of the Dominion.

Forests, unlike most natural resources, are replaceable and if handled correctly may be rightly considered as inexhaustible, as nature will renew the crop after the mature one has been removed. In fact, as is true in agriculture, the crop can be greatly improved by correct silvicultural practice. Nature, if left to her own devices, is wasteful of time and material. She may produce a crop of sorts and of species that are not presently valuable, but, if assisted by wise management, there will be developed a much larger crop of more valuable species.

*

The most pressing forest problem in Canada, obviously, is the regeneration of forest types under the varied conditions found from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. While silvicultural methods have long been defined in parts of Europe, similar treatment is not applicable in Canada where logging practice and market requirements as well as tree species, soil and climate conditions vary radically. The art of silviculture must be developed especially for Canada. Only by experiment and research can the factors which control the generation of our Canadian species in the widely different sites and types be determined. This predicated the establishment of experimental cutting areas on which certain well-known methods, and vari-

ations of them to suit conditions of utilization, are employed in removing the mature crop.

During the last ten years several large experimental cutting areas, ranging in size from 200 to 500 acres each, have been established in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These are being carefully studied at five-year periods and the results of the various methods analyzed and compared. On extensive areas of the National Forests, the practice of marking the trees to be cut has been followed, that is selection cutting has been practised, and the effect upon the remaining stand and upon reproduction are under systematic observation.

Throughout all the provinces permanent sample plots, upon which each tree is numbered and carefully measured, have been established. These plots will be remeasured from time to time to obtain a record of the conditions following logging. This work must be extended to include all the broad types and districts in Canada, before the management of our forests can be placed on a basis to ensure adequate regeneration of the desirable species.

Having successfully regenerated a stand is, however, only the first step in forest management. The care of the stand throughout its life is also of great importance. If the method of regeneration has resulted in a stand of even age, it is necessary to thin it at intervals to obtain the most satisfactory results. By this practice not only will the resultant stand be very much more valuable, and merchantable size reached ten to thirty years earlier, but the thinnings obtained may amount in quantity to almost as much as the final stand. Where they can be utilized thinnings can be looked upon as a valuable by-product of forest management.

These are only two broad silvicultural problems which form the basis of experimentation and research already well under way. Problems in nursery practice, seeding, planting, forest mensuration and protection, and many others are constantly arising and waiting for some authoritative investigation. Many of them are now being studied by the Forest Service.

BARRIE ON TOBACCO

From "My Lady Nicotine"

NOTHING is more pitiable than the way some men of my acquaintance enslave themselves to tobacco. Nay, worse, they make an idol of some one particular tobacco. I know a man who considers a certain mixture so superior to all others that he will walk three miles for it. Surely everyone will admit that this is lamentable. It is not even a good mixture, for I used to try it occasionally; and if there is one man in London who knows tobaccos it is myself. There is only one Mixture in London deserving the adjective superb. I will not say where it is to be got, for the result would certainly

be that many foolish men would smoke more than ever; but I never knew anything to compare to it. It is deliciously mild, yet full of fragrance, and it never burns the tongue. If you try it once you smoke it ever afterwards. It clears the brain and soothes the temper. When I went away for a holiday anywhere I took as much of that exquisite health-giving mixture as I thought would last me the whole time, but I always ran out of it. Then I telegraphed to London for more, and was miserable until it arrived. How I tore the lid off the canister! That is a tobacco to live for.

Craven

Mixture Tobacco

Made by Carreras Ltd., 55, Piccadilly, London

IMPORTED FROM LONDON

Ordinary or Broad Cut. Sold in Airtight Tins

2 ozs. 50c.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

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